FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 084 *30 April 1982*

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SED'S HONECKER ADDRESSES WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD291326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1132 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (ADN)-- Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and National Defense Council, today received the commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, marshal of the Soviet Union Victor Kulikov, the members of the Military Council of the Joint Forces and the chiefs of the political main administrations who participated in the Military Council meeting in Berlin.

During a friendly meeting in the Central Committee building in Berlin, marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov conveyed fraternal greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which Erich Honecker very cordially reciprocated.

The commander in chief briefed the general secretary on the course of the Military Council meeting. He noted that the fraternal armies of the Socialist Defense Coalition had successfully fulfilled their tasks in political, operational and combat training during the first half of the 1981-82 training year. These results were a guarantee that the allied armies can reliably carry out their peace-preserving mission in this aggravated international situation. On behalf of the Military Council, he thanked the SED Central Committee and its general secretary for the attentiveness shown them and the excellent working conditions in the GDR.

Erich Honecker stated that the GDR party and state leadership attribute great importance to the work of the Military Council of the Joint Forces. The current meeting is taking place at a time of aggravated international tension and growing threats to peace and security of the peoples.

In view of the aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism and the NATO bloc, it was necessary to further strengthen the unity and solidarity of the parties, states and armies of the socialist community and to always maintain the Joint Forces' combat readiness at the necessary level, he said. The recommendations of the Berlin meeting of the Military Council will help the Joint Forces to continue to be able to honorably live up to their great responsibility in reliably protecting socialism, and preserving and safeguarding peace in the future.

Erich Honecker stressed in this respect that the GDR wholly and fully agrees with the important disarmament proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions. It will do everything necessary to help secure peace as mankind's greatest possession to the best of its ability. This was also the goal of the efforts and achievements by workers and soldiers of the republic to strengthen socialism and its defensive alliance on an all-round basis. In firm class comradeship and brotherhood-in-arms with the armed forces of the USSR and the other socialist countries, the National People's Army, directly confronted with the main forces of the aggressive NATO bloc, would at all times make its contribution toward militarily safeguarding the socialist achievements of the fraternal peoples and peace.

Erich Honecker asked the members of the Military Council to convey cordial greetings to the general secretaries and first secretaries of the communist and workers' parties of the fraternal countries.

Present at the meeting, which took place in a cordial and frank atmosphere, were Army Gen Heinz Hoffman, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee member and deputy minister of defense; Col Gen Fritz Streletz, chief of the Political Mian Administration, deputy minister of defense and chief of the Main Staff; and Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, chief of the SED Central Committee Department for Security.

DZHUROV WRITES ON IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY SERVICE

AU291030 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 28 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, "Military Service Is a Sacred Duty of Young Men in Bulgaria"]

[Excerpts] As a social political system socialism does not need wars. From the point of view of the domestic situation in a state where socialism has been established, there is no need for an army. In our contemporary world, however, when imperialism is still strong, when its aggressiveness is constantly increasing, when its attempts to stop the development of progress and to turn back the wheel of history are multiplying -- an army is more necessary than ever. The main social function of the army is to ensure favorable foreign political conditions for the further successful development of socialist society. As long as the army exists there will also be a need for soldiers, sergeants and officers.

Service in the Bulgarian People's Army today is a service for the people and for progress. This is why this service is not suffered as an insupportable burden, as it was in the past, but is regarded as an honor and a source of pride. In the army Bulgarian men are trained and prepared to defend the people's peaceful labor, if necessary, and to protect their motherland's national independence.

Thanks to the paternal care of the BCP Central Committee and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, thanks to the selfless and fraternal assistance of the great Soviet Union, our army is a completely modern army. This army is equipped with the latest models of missiles, aircrafts, vessels, tanks, artillery, engineering equipment and communication devices, as well as with various electronic systems of troop control, which are built according to the most updated methods. Motorization is a main characteristic feature of our army. Work in the army is intensive and highly intellectual. The army creates all prerequisites for the life and work of the military personnel and guarantees the soldiers' development by promoting their talents and creative drives. The army has a wide network of cultural institutions, large and well-stocked libraries and all sorts of mass communications facilities.

Military service, of course, does not consist only of songs, dances and cultural activities. Military service implies hard work above all other things -- hard, dynamic and intensive work -- which demands a great deal of mental and physical effort and energy. The intensification of this work is increasing from year to year. This is the result of the expanding military-technical revolution. The result of permanently equipping our army with new and ever-improving, as well as more and more complicated, models of weapons and military-technical equipment.

As we have already declared on several occasions and in the most authoritative manner, we do not prepare for aggression against anyone. We do not maintain and consolidate our army for the purpose of aggression. We need our army to defend ourselves. Under the present conditions, however, even for defense purposes we need a well-trained, well-equipped army. We are aware of the fact, and experience has shown that the perfect weapons and military equipment are indispensable, but that these weapons and equipment are just perishable metal and dead objects without the soldier, without the human being, without his knowledge and skill, without his positive traditions and virtues, without his lofty morale. Our army is strong through its soldiers and commanders who are ardent patriots and internationalists and who respect the legacy of their grandfathers and fathers, who fought against numerous enemies of the people and of our motherland.

There is no doubt that present-day Pioneers and Komsomol members will, in turn, worthily and honorably take over the torch from their elder brothers and hand it over to the following generations; thus, as long as we need an army this tradition will continue. The army will be forever young.

The young people's first steps in the army are always accompanied by a certain anxiety stemming from the awareness that the young man's life is now changing, the anxiety about facing new and unknown things. This phenomenon, even if it is temporary, has an effect on the first period of the young soldiers' service. In order to accelerate the period of adaptation of young soldiers to the conditions of army life, it is necessary for young people to be well prepared. Along with the family, school and specialized organizations, the Komsomol has certain obligations in this respect as well. There can be no doubt that, as in the past, the Komsomol organizations will also continue to successfully cope with this task in the future.

On the eve of the forthcoming Dimitrov Komsomol Youth Congress, the Komsomol members in the army are sending ardent greetings to their comrades and friends, to the Komsomol members of their age group, assuring them that the motherland's defense is in strong hands.

BCP-LCY TALK ON INTERPARTY RELATIONS END 29 APR

AU291404 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 29 Apr 82

["The Development of the Relations Between the BCP and the League of Communist of Yugoslavia" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 29 Apr (BTA) -- A delegation of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, led by Mr Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, was on a visit to Bulgaria on April 26 through 29 at the invitation of the CC of the BCP. They had talks with Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. Discussion went on the possibilities for the further development of the interparty relations and a two-year plan for cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia was agreed upon. Information was exchanged of the two parties' activity and views on topical international matters and on questions related to the international communist workers' movement were exchanged.

TURKISH EXHIBITION OPENS IN SOFIA 23 APR

AU231537 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Sofia, 23 Apr (BTA) -- A steady upsurge of the econmic cooperation and cultural exchange, deepening of understanding and mutual acquaintance -- this is how Mr Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian chamber of trade and industry, characterized Bulgaro-Turkish relations. He stressed this today at the opening of the first national exhibition of Turkey in Bulgaria. This event marks the start of the Turkish National Week in Sofia.

Mr Petur Rusev pointed out that in the 1976-1980 period Bulgaro-Turkish trade has doubled as compared to the previous five years. Last year bilateral trade amounted to 134 million dollars. According to him, the increased potentials and the positive structural changes in the economies of Bulgaria and Turkey form a good base for a further expansion of economic cooperation. Turko-Bulgarian relations have been assessed as "goodneighbourly" by (Mr Mehmet Yazar) chairman of the union of the Turkish industrial chambers and stock exchanges. In reply to Mr Petur Rusev's speech he said that bilateral cooperation in trade, economy, communications, transport, power generation and some other branches, as well as in the field of culture and the arts, is developing along ascending lines. Mr (Mehmet Yazar) stressed the necessity of deepening the ties in the sphere of technologies, international transport and transit shipments, in tourism.

The Turkish national exhibition covers an area of 1050 sq. m. 44 companies exhibit at it. Put on display are light industry items, household electronic appliances, electric household appliances, food products, furniture, etc. Ballet spectacles, performances of folk ensembles and fashion shows are due within the framework of the Turkish National Week. An art and a photographic exhibition will be opened, too. Samplings of Turkish national cuisine will be arranged.

COMMENT ON MALVINAS-FALKLAND CONTROVERSY

Visiting Argentine TU Official

LD292022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received in Prague today Rubens Iscaro, an official of Argentina's Movement for Trade Union Coordination and Unity, who is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

In the friendly discussion, Rubens Iscaro spoke about the dangerous development of the situation in the Malvinas, Falkland Islands and about the lack of willingness on the part of the British Government to deal with the dispute by peaceful means.

RUDE PRAVO

AU291301 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Apr 82 p 7

[Milan Jelinek commentary in the column "Notes": "The First British Shots Fired"]

[Text] Amidst gunfire and rifle shots, the attacking British Army again hoisted the colonial banner over the easternmost part of the Falklands (Malvinas) archipelago. By the very same methods as the ones it used in past decades and centuries to build its colonial empire, which has today disintegrated, Great Britain is now defending one of the last vestiges of its empire.

For several weeks London had time to arrive at a prudent decision; it undoubtedly also had sufficient opportunities for soberly assessing the problem. The result is an overture to bloodshed, the threat of an outbreak of even more extensive war actions. The rigid and ossified thinking and behavior shown by the rightwingers in the British bourgeoisie, represented by M. Thatcher's government, deserve indignant condemnation. The Thatcher "war" cabinet is stubbornly exacerbating the conflict with Argentina, thus creating new and dangerous tension in international relations. Britain is demonstratively refusing to resolve the dispute by peaceful means. It is using military force to restore the colonial status of the islands. This is a policy of gamblers and adventurers, a policy that is imperialist in the true sense of the word -- there is no place for it in the present world.

So far, the fighting on South Georgia Island has been the only fruit yielded by American diplomacy's so-called mediating efforts. U.S. Secretary of State Haig has been ostentatiously staging pilgrimages between Buenos Aires and London, negotiations were even carried out in Washington -- and in the meantime Britain managed to launch a military attack. The U.S. responsibility is obvious and cannot be denied. The United States is pursuing its own interests in this conflict. It is scarcely interested in whether people would, or would not, die in the fighting on the islands. In this its opinions are obviously in full agreement with the opinions held by the British Government.

BILAK RETURNS FROM WORKING VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD291944 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today ended his 2-day working visit to Romania and returned home from Bucharest. He was seen off at the airport by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and other officials.

KEMPNY RECEIVES OUTGOING SRV ENVOY 29 Apr

LD291636 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, received in Prague today SRV Ambassador Nguyen Dinh Khoi. They had a conversation prior to the latter's ending his tour of duty in Czecholsovakia.

RUDE PRAVO DENOUNCES U.S. STAND ON MIDEAST

AU291305 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Apr 82 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "Notes": "Justified Murder?"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Gen. Haig judges that the recent barbarous air raid of the Israeli air force on civilian Palestinian targets in Lebanon was "justified." At least, that is what he said in his interview with NEWSWEEK. At the special UN General Assembly session devoted to the Palestine problem, American representative Kirkpatrick declared that obstacles to a peaceful solution in the Middle East are not created by the bombing of Lebanese territory, by the Israeli occupation or annexation; allegedly, they are being created by the current UN session (1). Even seasoned diplomatic bullfighters in the United Nations probably could not believe their ears when they heard this politically and humanly perverse, blasphemous speech.

In reflecting about these statements we will probably come to the conclusion that they contain the complex theory on interstate relations as conceived, and carried out and pushed through, by the current American Government.

It is not merely a question of the Palestinians, although in this specific instance they are the primary issue. The Palestinian people, and together with them the world democratic public, are demanding the fulfillment of their inalienable legitimate rights; but, ignoring the fact that the only way to lasting peace in the Middle East is through such a development of the situation, Washington has adopted the stand that it is quite in order for Israel to stage a massacre of the civilian Palestinian population, and to disseminate intolerable violence throughout the region.

What is perhaps even worse, is that fact that this way of thinking -- which has taken such a hold in the current American Government -- this cult which justifies conquest by violence, has also produced such monstrous ideas as that of a "limited nuclear war" in Europe, of the first nuclear strike, and so forth.

This kind of thinking, and the policy based on it, are a threat to all mankind, no doubt about it.

DISCUSSION AT CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU291550 [Editorial Report] BRATISLAVA PRAVDA in Slovak on 28 April on pages 3, 4 and 5 carries accounts, totalling 14,000 words, of the discussion speeches at the 26 April Bratislava session of the CPSL Central Committee.

Norbert Adamec, candidate member of the CPSL Central Committee, first secretary of the CPSL District Committee in Ziar Nad Hronom, deals in his speech with the problems of environmental protection in his district. He notes the "negative impact of aluminum production" on the environment, especially the "grave problems caused by the further devastation of the land fund in the surroundings of the Slovak national uprising works." He says in this connection: "The crucial step to solving the ecological problems of Ziar and its surroundings would be a change in the technology of primary aluminum production.

"We hope that, in view of the all-social gravity of this problem, the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering will resolve as soon as possible the questions connected with it." In his speech, Adamec also refers to the district's water problems: "There are serious problems with respect to the water economy situation in the district. All existing resources of drinking water have already been exhausted. Currently we are solving the problems by carrying out partial investment projects by means of which we activate small resources of drinking water on the district's territory. We also have serious problems with liquidating waste water since none of our five towns has a waste water purification plant."

Helena Gdovinova, member of the CPSL Central Committee, manager of a food store in Bardejov, East Slovakia, discusses in her speech the "serious problems" of the trade network caused by the "low stocks of some types of merchandise." She attributed the problems to the irregularity of supplies: "The production sector's irregular fulfillment of deliveries for trade impedes the trouble-free supplies of the population and the acceleration of the turnover of goods. The production enterprises often deliver the merchandise only toward the end of the month, and it is no exception that even larger quantities destined for delivery in the course of the quarter-year period are received by the trade enterprises only at the very last moment. The consequence of this situation is that for whole weeks some types of merchandise are neither in the shops nor in the warehouses. Toward the end of the quarter-year period the trade warehouses are then full and the employees cannot cope with unloading and registering the merchandise, to say nothing of quality control."

Another problem in the East Slovak trade network, according to Gdovinova, is its outdated "material-technical base." She says: "The present condition of the network of warehouses and shops and their technical installations, as well as the condition of the car pool for delivering merchandise, increasingly limits the further acceleration of the turnover of goods. The present state of the material-technical base of the trade network in some towns, such as Kosice, Presov or Poprad, is becoming an obstacle to trouble-free supplies of the population, even in those cases when there is enough merchandise." Gdovinova attributes this problem to construction delays resulting from "lack of investment resources."

Finally, Gdovina takes exception to the existing regulations for the trade employees' remuneration: "There are considerable differences between the material incentive conditions for employees of food stores and employees of other branches.

"A few years ago a change was affected in the material incentive conditions for employees of food stores. Instead of a system of bonuses for fulfilling the planned retail turnover for a quarter-year period, a system of quarterly bonuses for the quality of work is now being applied.

"However, this method does not desirably encourage the interest of the employees of the stores in improving the quality of their work, especially because some employees -- those who do not take part in the half-yearly distribution of bonuses -- are losing interest in their work. This negatively affects the work morale of the entire collective and frequently gives rise to uncalled-for conflicts within the work collectives.

"Equally, the remuneration of cashiers is not objective because they are classified according to the average turnover per cashier and store, and not according to their individual performance. I think that the Slovak Ministry of Trade ought to speedily reexamine this serious problem and rectify the situation."

Gejza Slapka, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee, discusses in his speech the development of Bratislava. Speaking about the tasks facing the city, he says, among other things: "We regard as one of the key tasks arising from the 'Long-Term Plan of the Socioeconomic Development of Bratislava' the gradual resolution and reinforcement of the industrial base and the city's industrial character. Manifest in this sector is a serious lag and nonfulfillment of tasks from previous years.

We failed to carry out the planned intentions concerning the further development of general engineering, especially by failing to resolve the production program of the Bratislava automobile works. Added to this are the delays in commissioning the new electrotechnical facilities in the Kablo and Bez enterprises. This is one of the reasons for the adverse development in the structure of the social composition of the population, which has considerably grown. The analysis of the development of the structure of industry according to individual branches shows that it is not commensurate with the existing large scientific-research and educational base of the city, and that research and development on the one hand and the production units and their production programs on the other are not sufficiently interlinked. Especially in engineering, to which we ascribe priority, we have not yet created the necessary engineering complexes, with organized specialization and production sharing. We often critically deal with these issues in our party bodies, also from the viewpoint of the insufficient performance, effectiveness and quality of production of the Bratislava enterprises and plants."

Jan Brondos, member of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the East Slovak Regional National Committee, deals in his speech with the development of services and small enterprises run by national committees. He says in this connection: "The role of the region's enterprises of local economy in the production of goods that are in short supply has significantly increased. This role is extraordinarily difficult because the supply of basic and construction materials still falls short of the planned need. Local economy enterprises and service organizations receive mostly third-rate materials and substandard goods. This weakens the comprehensive impact of the set of measures for improving the planned system of management, as well as of the quality control system in production and services. The central economic bodies should bring about the necessary remedy."

Speaking about the development of services, he says: "We consider it necessary to better utilize supplementary services, -- especially those in the rural areas and those that are in short supply -- provided by individuals; naturally, in those cases when the services cannot be ensured by a socialist organization or a facility run by the National Committee." He also urges the establishment of conditions that would make professions that are in short supply -- shoemaker, vulcanizer, chimneysweep, carpenter, painter, locksmith -- financially "more attractive."

Zelmira Klobusiakova, member of the CPSL Central Committee and secretary of the District Trade Union Council in Liptovsky Mikulas, deals in her statement with the development of health care in the district. Speaking about problems cropping up in this field, she says: "One of the persisting malpractices depreciating the values entrusted by the state to the medical employees are bribes. Our district Institute of National Health has set up a commission to combat bribery. On taking up his job, every physician in our district signs a sheet of instructions about bribery, which is then kept in his personal file. However, practice confirms that all these measures are scarcely effective and bribery continues to bring our health sector into discredit." According to Klobusiakova, the law -- because it provides for the punishment of the bribe-giver as well as the bribe-taker -- makes the discovery of cases of bribery virtually impossible.

Ruzena Ticha, candidate member of the CPSL Central Committee, a worker from Novaky, deals in her discussion speech with the problems of the Prievidza District, the main coal basin in Slovakia. She says that in the endeavor to satifsy the needs of the district's miners, power workers and chemists "We are coming across difficulties and frequently lack of understanding on the part of the bodies in charge. It is as though the preferential treatment of the miners' work, as the most difficult and therefore the most honorable work that is of special importance for the national economy, was gradually fading away."

Citing the first problem, she mentions that the district's construction enterprises either engage predominantly in industrial projects or work on projects in other parts of the republic. As a result, new apartments are restricted for newly recruited manpower for the district's mines and industrial enterprises, and the solution of "social cases" and the satisfaction of the needs of employees of service organizations is "negligible."

According to Ticha, the housing shortage is aggravated by the advancing mining activity and the resulting liquidation of entire communities in Lehota Pod Vtacnikom, Kos, and Novaky. Moreover, a landslide and the destruction of 120 family houses made it necessary to evacuate 50 families from Podhradie and to provide housing for them.

The second problem discussed by Ticha concerns supplies. She mentions that, because of the wage increase for miners, Prievidza is the district with "relatively the highest average earnings in the region and in the CSSR as a whole." However, as she adds, the supply of merchandise is not commensurate with the great purchasing power of the population: "The inadquate trade network, a consequence of the lagging construction of civil facilities, the [trade] sector's -- including the cooperative sector -- lack the interest and the insufficient supplies are a frequent cause of the citizens' dissatisfaction.

"Among the most serious and long-term problems are, above all, the insufficient capacity for the production of bread and bakery products and the trade sector's incomplete material-technical base for the sales of furniture, textiles and industrial goods in general.

"It is necessary to reexamine the supplies of industrial goods that have already for some time been missing on our market, such as glassware and utility china, enamelled pots and pans, electric appliances, sewing machines, folding bicycles, sports equipment especially for winter sports, all types of television sets, radios, refrigerators and automatic washing machines, including merchandise in higher price categories. Personnally, I would like to draw attention to the persistent problems in ensuring toilet paper and medical aids, which are still unavailable in Prievidza District.

"As regards food products, we register frequent irregularities in the supplies of dairy products, fruit, vegetables and poultry, but also 12-grade beer."

Further on, Ticha mentions "considerable difficulties in the transportation of employees to and from work from the viewpoint of the buses' capacity and, as a consequence, of the standards of traveling, especially after strenuous work in the mines, electric powerplants and chemical factories."

She also criticizes a number of Slovak districts for not enlisting the set quota of new manpower for the Prievidza mines and complains that many employees they recruit only "collect the recruitment bonus yet do not then go to work in the pit, and their absenteeism also causes the nonfulfillment of the planned tasks." According to Ticha, among the newly recruited miners "not only the number of chronic goldbrickers is growing but, frequently, also the number of citizens who wind up in correctional institutions." This applies especially to people recruited in the Nitra, Topolcany, Trnava and Martin Districts, she adds.

Imrich Konik, member of the CPSL Central Committee, employee of the Bratislava City Transportation Enterprise, speaks about the problems of the Bratislava public transportation. He notes the fuel savings achieved in the city last year, but adds that "in the years to come it will not be possible to ensure reductions in the consumption of diesel fuel merely by administrative measures. It will be necessary to make a gradual transition from buses to streetcars." Konik also warns that any delays in the development of Bratislava public transportation will be "negatively reflected in the satisfaction of the traveling public and in the overall political climate."

Speaking about services for the population, Kazimir Nagy, candidate member of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Komarno District National Committee, points out that a "limiting factor" of their development is their "relatively low profitability." He also takes exception to the method of evaluating plan fulfillment in service organizations because the price of the used materials is part of the gauged indexes. According to Nagy, "thereby we indirectly encourage the employee providing a service to waste materials and spare parts."

Services are also the topic discussed by Branislav Biros, member of the CPSL Central Committee, chairman of the Slovak Union of Production Cooperatives. In his speech, he urges a more flexible use of "price instruments in support of the development of services and of overcoming the shortages of some types of merchandise." He also notes the "negative impact" of some existing economic instruments. Giving an example, he says that production cooperatives, enterprises and other organizations are materially interested in the fulfillment of the retail trade turnover plan, and therefore "automatically prefer sales to the population to sales to socialist organizations." As a result, socialist organizations then often lack these products and are unable to provide services.

In conclusion, Biros speaks briefly about the "struggle against various abuses in the area of services." He says in this connection: "Experience shows that the more we succeed in using, above all, economic instruments -- next to other instruments -- the more successful we are in overcoming instances of bungling, indifference, favoritism, bribery and the like. That is why it is necessary to achieve an edge in the supplies of services over the demand so as to enable the citizen to choose whose services he wants to use and whose not. Those who provide the services must compete for the customer by means of their conscientious and good-quality work."

NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDIUM MEETS IN PRAGUE

LD292036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] At its session in Prague today, the CSSR National Front Central Committee Presidium expressed its full support for the conclusions of the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee on the tasks of the national committees after the 16th party congress.

The Presidium stressed the important function of the National Front and its organizations in widening and improving cooperation with the national committees in the interest of deepening socialist democracy, better satisfying the needs of the people and developing the (?regions).

The Presidium expressed the conviction that all national front organizations will do their utmost to help implement consistently the conclusions of this important session. The Presidium then heard a report on current agricultural tasks and on the situation with regard to spring agricultural work. It appealed to all organizations in the National Front to increase their participation in agricultural production [words indistinct] with even greater purposefulness and consistency, and they organized even more quickly the voluntary work of its members in the agricultural sector.

SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS IN BRATISLAVA

LD281004 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] The fourth session of the Slovak National Council opened in Bratislava, attended by various guests including CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier. Here is Ladislav Mikus reporting on the proceedings to date:

[Begin recording] The meeting of the Slovak National Council was opened by Viliam Salgovic, its chairman. In the opening part of the meeting he delivered a report on the legislative measures adopted by the Slovak National Council Presidium in January of this year which amend and supplement the law governing the powers of the bodies of the Slovak Socialist Republic in the sphere of social security. The deputies approved the amendments unanimously.

The next item on the agenda was a debate on the government-sponsored draft bill of the Slovak National Council, which amends and supplements the national committees' act and adjusts the sphere of jurisdiction of local national committees in principla villages [strediskove obce]. The opening speech on the draft bill was delivered by Stefan Lazar, Slovak minister of the interior.

In his speech he said that building an advanced socialist society and related changes in particular in the location of the industrial base are not only influencing to a considerable degree the structure of settlement but also changing the number of local national committees. There has been a gradual reduction in the number of inhabitants, especially in small villages, and conversely a comparatively rapid increase in the population of towns. Many villages have been amalgamated, creating joint local national committees, while their powers remain the same as those of local national committees in smaller villages.

This is why the draft bill contains a comprehensive assessment of the position of the local national committees in principal so that they may become a comprehensive base for the provision of all paid services to the population. The bill also pursues the broadening of state administration activity in principal villages in the fields of water conservation, social security, education, protection of public order, agriculture, housing management and partially in the field of transport and fire services.

The speech of Minister Lazar was followed by a general debate in which Vladimir Tokarcik, joint rapporteur of the Slovak National Council's committees, and three other deputies spoke. They all endorsed the draft bill and stressed that it will ensure a further comprehensive economic and social development of territorial districts and will bring the services of state administration closer to citizens. Afterwards deputies unanimously approved the government-sponsored draft bill on national committees. [end recording]

KAPEK CHAIRS PRAGUE CITY CPCZ COMMITTEE MEETING

LD291618 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] The Prague City CPCZ Committeee met in Dobrichovice today to analyze the main tasks of ideological work after the 16th CPCZ Congress on the conditions of the Prague organization. The session was opened and chaired by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague City Party Committee.

The session stressed, above all, the need for higher demands and responsibility in ideological educational work, which was to be adapted to new, more complex internal and international conditions. The chief criterion must be the results achieved, higher effectiveness and lasting positive changes in the consciousness of the people and in the development of labor and social activity. Of decisive significance in this respect is economic education fostering a better relationship to work, to greater participation in management and administration, to better devotion to work and initiative. The session also recalled the demand to improve work with young communist, who form over 40 percent of the membership base in Prague.

INDRA ADDRESSES CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

AU282015 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Apr 82 pp 3-4

[Report on speech by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, at the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague on 21 April]

[Text] The results of our deliberations are to give an impetus to further perfecting the national committees' activity. They are to contribute to the deepening of socialist democracy.

We often present statistical data about the overall number of deputies, about the social composition of the representatives bodies and about the proportion of women and youth as one of the proofs of the democratic nature of our state.

The composition of the representative bodies, of course, is only one of the proofs of the merits of socialist democracy. The authority of the national committees, their position in the organization of the socialist state and also their direct responsibility vis-a-vis the electorate are far more convincing. They are, in the full sense of the word, agencies of people's power.

National committees have done much metitorious work as regards the implementation of the policy of the communist party and the National Front. They are participating significantly in resolving all matters directly influencing life. However, from citizens' letters and from the findings of the deputies of legislative bodies, it appears that not all national committees have been equally successful. The work of many is mediocre and even worse than that for some. This is the more serious, since the inconsistent activity of national committees directly influences the satisfaction of citizens and their political views. After all, any breakdown in public transportation, any failure in services or trade, disorder in towns and villages, shortcomings in housing construction, public facilities and cultural life as a rule are not turned against specific culprits, but against national committees, against the party and socialism. The national committees must therefore literally daily work with the awareness that they have in mind one of the decisive keys for strengthening the faith of the working people in the policy of the CPCZ.

In the past 3 years, the documents of the presidiums of the Central Committee and the governments have been resolving a number of important questions pertaining to the national committees. To the most important belongs the decision about increasing the role of the elected bodies, particularly of the plenary meetings of the national committees. Its aim is to assert methods of activity which will markedly strengthen the principles of democracy. It will define the division of work of the plenums and councils, and make it possible for the plenums to devote themselves to fundamental questions. However, experience teaches us that even the most perfect directives do not make themselves felt immediately, do not begin to work somehow "automatically," that it is always a process characterized by the struggle between the old and the new.

We must not reconcile ourselves to the deputies being reduced to the role of some sort of passive "approvers" of materials, whose monopolist "manufacture" is the apparatus or a narrow circle of other experts. Much will depend on a correct choice of themes, on devoting attention to problems topical in a village, town, district or region. We must abandon the practice of avalanching plenums (but this also applies to council meetings) with an immense quantity of materials which the deputies are incapable of coping with. The careful preparation of plenary meetings is the best defense against formalism since it compels them to be better informed.

The election programs must be permanently in the center of the plenum's and councils' attention. Citizens agreed with them in elections, and by this they also expressed their determination to participate in their fulfillment. We socialist deputies differ from the bourgeois ones among other things also in that for us, the electorate is not only some sort of voting material, that responsibility toward it must not be an empty notion for us, and that we must not forget our election promises. We must prove this also as regards the election programs, which in local conditions are expressing the policy of the communist party and the National Front, and contain, as a rule, all the fundamental tasks of the appropriate national committee.

It is logical that also in the election programs, the economy, as a rule, stands in first place. This is predestined by its share in the overall economy of the state and especially by its mission as regards satisfying citizens' needs. In economic sectors subordinated to the national committees, we have been -- unfortunately -- witnessing for a long time now the following fundamental contradiction: enterprises usually fulfill the planned indexes fairly well, but the public is often -- and justifiably -- dissatisfied. The recently approved new rules of management and planning in this sector are to gradually lead -- if not to a radical turn [for the better] -- then at least to the rectification of the most blatant shortcomings. National committees are responsible for the consistent implementation of the new rules, so that people will be satisfied with services and the local industry, so that the interests of enterprises will not conflict with the interests of society or even get the upper hand on them. The national committees do not have enough strength to replace the management staffs of experts in individual enterprises and plants. Their task, however, is to demand that the people responsible fulfill their tasks responsibly. They are to enforce this through a consistent control, criticism -- and if necessary even through public criticism, so that the citizens would know who specifically caused this or that shortcoming -- but also through cadre policy.

It is obvious that the socialist sector must play the decisive role when it comes to ensuring the needs of citizens. However, a number of shortcomings can be overcome -- to express it in a simplified manner -- with forms of "individual entrepreneurship." However, we have already come across comrades here and there who manifest in this connection almost touching "concern about socialism." Under conditions of prevailing socialist production relations, such concern is unnecessary.

The Z-Action [community self-help] has an important place in the election programs. However, it is true that the restriction of investment in the Z-Action has caused many worries to the national committees. But one cannot agree with views that this "binds the hands of the national committees." That "there will be nothing on which to develop people's initiative."

The so-called noninvestment programs of the Z-Action provide a broad scope for civic initiatives. If we succeed in planning and realizing them purposefully, with visible results -- and, of course, if we also succeed in safeguarding these results, people will not ignore them. Or is it really impossible to persuade people to participate in the improvement of the environment, including the appearance of our cities and villages, and of their cleanliness? Unfortunately, these are precisely the aspects which do not give the best marks to a number of our national committees.

In this connection I cannot forgo a remark about Prague. The past approximately 12 years, without doubt, belong to the most successful as regards the solution of problems of the Czechoslovak capital. In addition to that, the inhabitants of Prague, under the guidance of the city party committee, succeeded in supporting the conclusions of our congresses with admirable deeds. Special thanks are due to the decision to ensure the recultivation -- first of 6,000 and now of another 10,000 hectares -- of areas in Sumava. This really is an example worth following. But as regards the living conditions of the Prague inhabitants, I think we have been fairly easygoing.

It was possible to prove the usefulness of the cooperation between national committees and the centrally managed enterprises or organizations for resolving local problems. However, some places they are only getting ready for the first steps, and there are even directors who assert without a blush that "this is not their business." We have to take into account that in the new conditions the possibilities of enterprises -- especially the financial ones -- are being restricted. But, after all, the staff members of these enterprises live in those places and vicinities. Many deputies come from their ranks, and they, the same as the party organizations and economic managers, must not remain indifferent to how their town is developing.

Comrade Alois Indra further stressed the duty of the national committees to much more actively contribute to the strengthening of civic discipline. This is a broad concept, he said among other things, which includes the discipline of motorists and pedestrians in traffic, relations among people, the citizen's attitude toward socialist property, toward facilities serving the public and so forth. But everything begins with the attitude toward one's own work, with the fulfillment of entrusted duties, a matter which logically applies also to the national committees, their deputies, ranking personnel and apparatus. There are things to criticize also in this respect. Did not, perhaps, the conciliatory turning of a blind eye, for example during the approbation of various construction projects, cause enough damage as it is?

The proliferating phenomena of corruption, which are the subject of the public's spirited criticism, can be rightly depicted as violation of civic discipline. The national committees -- of course, in cooperation with judicial sphere agencies -- must not succumb to views that they are powerless, that "where there is no plaintiff, there is no judge." Or is it really that difficult to find out where the moonlighters are actually getting the material which is in short supply elsewhere? Are we really incapable of putting a stop to various phenomena of favoritism? However, only persons who have clean hands can succeed in stamping out these phenomena. Courts in some districts and regions have already had to deal with the illegal activity of some staff workers and even functionaries of national committees. We all must feel responsible that these remain really solitary exceptions.

Comrade Indra said further that the national committees influence the development of socialist democracy, particularly by their relationship with the public, close contacts between agencies and individual deputies with the electorate.

The plenary meetings of the local national committees are in principle public -- thus the public should attend them. And it really attends where functionaries are sincerely interested in citizens' participation, where interesting problems are being discussed.

It is also very important that the national committees develop creative cooperation in the spirit of the National Front, that the political unity of the deputies is reinforced with correct methods, that conditions are created for people without political affiliation and members of the other parties to participate in administering public affairs. The fundamental prerequisite for the public's trust, interest and support is that the national committees -- when it comes to resolving serious problems -- do not huddle behind the closed doors of offices and consultation rooms, but that they are able to look at problems through the eyes of their electorate, to understand its concern.

When critically assessing the national committees, Comrade Indra continued, it would not be objective to ignore phenomena which complicate their work. It is a good thing that voices have diminished which on every occasion unrealistically demanded that the national committees resolve everything "from their own resources." This, of course, does not mean that national committees no longer have any reserves. But the national committees should not be charged with unrealistic tasks, blamed for the failures of others. For example, can national committees contribute to the satisfaction of customers when trade and production do not ensure the so-called goods-in-short-supply?

Also, some comrades are interpreting the concept of democratic centralism in a very peculiar way, and would prefer to strike out the word "democratic." Bearers of some unhealthy centralist trends have the tendency to manage and decide everything so-called in the center but, at the same time leave the responsibility with the national committees. It is the same also with the so-much criticized rampant useless administration, which also has affected the national committees, which however -- at least not on the lower levels -- do not invent it. One could perhaps erect at least a partial dam against this flood if the requests and instructions of all central agencies to the national committees were "screened" in one place. But also for the regional and district national committees it applies that they rely less on paper directives and more consistently develop lively contacts with the national committees of lower levels, that their functionaries, deputies and staff members help to resolve problems directly on the spot.

Our party has taken upon itself the historical responsibility for the political leadership of the socialist society. Therefore, one cannot do anything else but to search for the causes of shortcomings in the work of the national committees, in the procedure of communists, in the activity of the party agencies and organizations. Some party agencies do not see in the national committees and their deputies one of the most effective instruments for developing socialist democracy. They underestimate them, they do not work with them systematically enough, and are not helping them. The guarantee of the national committees' increased activity and of an ever more perfect fulfillment of their responsible mission is in a more effective implementation of the party's leading role.

Millions of deputies already passed through the national committees -- this school of the management of socialist society -- in the course of the national democratic revolution, deputies who have been significantly participating in the successes of building socialist society. If the Central Committee puts forward higher demands now, then this is in harmony with the needs of the current stage of the society's development.

ARMY EXPERT DISCUSSES DEFENSE LAW PROVISIONS

DW291307 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1412 GMT on 28 April carries a 20-minute live or recorded talk between program moderator Joachim Stenzel and Col Lothar Krumbiegel, head of the Legal Department in the GDR Ministry of National Defense. Moderator Stenzel begins by pointing out that Krumbiegel provided initial answers to listeners' questions on the new GDR defense law on 31 March, and he introduces Krumbiegel's remarks now by referring to 1 May as the effective date for the new law.

Krumbiegel reminds the listeners that it is not just the new defense law that becomes effective on 1 May but also "the follow-up regulations." This coincides "with the changing of the guard, as it were, in the National People's Army and in the border troops," meaning that those soldiers completing their 18 months of basic service or 3 years of extended service are being replaced by new conscripts.

"In view of the intensification of the international situation through the arms buildup and confrontation policy by the most aggressive circles of NATO especially the United States -- it is important for the conscripts who will begin wearing the uniform of honor of our socialist army next week to learn the arms trade well for the defense of peace and socialism."

After reminding the conscripts that the law prescribes their "active cooperation" in their military service organization though the "creative and exact observance of the orders of their superiors," Krumbiegel addresses reservists and points out that "reservists are instructed to maintain their personal combat readiness and to actively and responsibly support the measures for consolidating home defense." They will primarily be able to live up to this task "in the collectives of reservists, in the society for sport and technology, and through other active participation."

Stenzel asks Krumbiegel on behalf of a listener whether it is possible for a conscript to have his induction postponed for personal reasons such as sickness in the family. Krumbiegel makes it clear that "we proceed from the premise, of course, that the induction order will be observed." Should family hardships occur decisions on any exceptions are made either by the kreis recruiting headquarters or by the commanding officers of the unit in which the conscript is serving. "This means that you must first follow the induction order" and then submit the proper applications to your superiors.

In response to a question from a conscript who was drafted into the mechanized infantry but had wanted to join the air force, Krumbiegel declares flatly that conscripts "do not have the right to object in this matter." Nevertheless, Krumbiegel adds, the conscription examiners will surely take the skills and aptitudes of conscripts into account with respect to the branch of service they prefer, but only "to the extent the requirements of the National People's Army allow."

A reserve NCO who operates a small horticultural enterprise wonders what would happen to his gardening operation if he were called up to active duty and whether he might have to give it up. Krumbiegel replies that he needn't worry because the Finance Ministry ordinance on the implementation of the army pay regulation quite specifically spells out in article 4 what the compensation payments are "for private artisans, craftsmen, and independent and processional personnel." Regarding pay for reservists called to active duty, Krumbiegel points out that the "average compensation" specified under article 7 of the ordiance on the remuneration of army personnel means for reservists the regular army pay of M150 for enlisted men, M180 for privates first class, and so on upward, plus compensation "in the amount of the average wages" to be paid by the enterprise employing the reservist.

ANNUAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD292304 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] In Berlin on Thursday the GDR and the USSR signed their annual agreement on cooperation in the building of industrial enterprises.

The document provides for comprehensive purchases by the GDR from the Soviet Union of complete installations and equipment in important sectors of the economy. This includes, above all, services for nuclear power stations, thermal power stations and geological explorations. The GDR supplies machines, electrical engineering equipment and installations to the USSR.

HERRMANN RECEIVES PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

LD292014 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today received Leslaw Tokarski, head of the PZPR Central Committee Press Department, and the other members of a delegation of the Central Committee of the fraternal Polish party. The talks centered on the further strengthening of cooperation between the mass media of the two states. The point of departure and basis for the discussion were the talks between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

HONECKER RECEIVES IRAQ'S HASAN 'ALI 28 APR

LD282246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1405 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 28 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Hasan 'Ali, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and minister of trade, for a friendly talk.

Hasan 'Ali conveyed cordial greetings from Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq, which Erich Honecker warmly reciprocated. The Iraqi guest spoke about current questions of his country's domestic and foreign policy and explained its attitude to the early ending of the armed conflict with Iran. Hasan 'Ali reported on the extensive preparations for the seventh summit conference of the nonaligned movement, which is to be held in Baghdad in September.

During the exchange of views Erich Honecker expressed his concern at the dangerous increase in international tension as a result of the stepped-up confrontation course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism and especially the United States. He stressed the urgency of determined action by all peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces against the dangerous arms-escalation policy of NATO in order to prevent a further deterioration of the international climate. In this context Erich Honecker stressed the important contribution being made by the nonaligned movement in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Both politicians strongly condemned the United States' adventurist policy in the Near and Middle East, which encourages Israel to perform new acts of aggression which greatly increases the danger of war in this region. They reaffirmed their demand for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict on a just and realistic basis, with the inclusion of all the sides involved.

Erich Honecker noted that the people of the GDR are following with great concern the continuing tragic conflict between Iraq and neighboring Iran, and he again stressed the need for an early peaceful solution.

Erich Honecker and Hasan 'Ali praised the long-standing, multifaceted relations of friendly cooperation between the GDR and Iraq. They stated their wish to deepen these relations further in all areas for the benefit of their two peoples.

Taking part in the talk were Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR State Council; Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Klaus Willerding, deputy foreign minister of the GDR. Also present was the ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to the GDR, Khalid 'Uthman Faraj ar-Rawi.

FISCHER SPEAKS TO HALLE SED ON DISARMAMENT

LD291630 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Halle, 29 Apr (ADN) -- The most important concern of GDR foreign policy is to banish the danger of a nuclear world war which is the consequence of the present U.S. policy. This was said by Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister and member of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday in a speech to SED functionaries in Halle.

The speaker referred to the numerous initiatives undertaken by the socialist countries for ending the arms race pursued by imperialism, for stopping arming, and for arms limitation and worldwide disarmament. In this sense the GDR is preparing for the second special UN conference on the question of disarmament and supports the steady continuation of the process of peaceful cooperation on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act. Starting from the influence which good bilateral relations have on a healthy international climate, the GDR is demanding political dialogue with all states ready for understanding. This is the only successful way to dismantle international tension, provide a basis of trust between nations and thus make international security more stable.

KESSLER, GOETTING SPEAK ON MILITARY POLICY

LD232114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1450 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Apr (ADN) -- CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting told a roundtable talk on current questions of military policy in Berlin on Friday: "The Christian Democrats' shared responsibility for peace and society as a whole naturally includes defense readiness. What we have jointly achieved must be jointly protected from any hostile grab." The roundtable talk was attended by CDU members and Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the political administration of the National People's Army.
Gerald Goetting said that the community of socialist states as the most powerful potential for peace in our time embodies mankind's aspiration for peace.

"With their indomitable pursuit of peace the Soviet Union and its allies are the backbone of the worldwide peace movement," he continued. In this movement for peace, which was steadily growing under the impact of the imperialist threat of nuclear war, peace forces of differing social origins, philosophies or creeds are joining in ever firmer unity of action.

Col Heinz Kessler described the safeguarding of peace as the basic concern of all GDR citizens, which must be ensured by a national defense in line with requirements. In view of the growing aggressiveness of imperialism, above all the Reagan administration's pursuit of military superiority, it would be frivilous not to meet it by the appropriate efforts," he said. Of course, that includes the National People's Army's contribution within the Warsaw Treaty joint forces to the safeguarding of peace, he added.

DEFENSE INSTITUTE COMMANDER, TRAINEE INTERVIEWED

DW291047 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1350 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Werner Zimmer interview with Colonel (Harlack), commanding officer of the Institute for Civil Defense on the occasion of the institute's decoration with the National Front Honor Medal -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Well, the award has been made. Comrade Colonel (Harlack), you are the commanding officer of the Institute for Civil Defense. Let me, first of all, congratulate you most cordially on this high recognition. I think this is a recognition of the work of your institute by the whole society. How does the Institute for Civil Defense support the work of the National Front Committees. After all, you propose to reach the residential areas with your work, otherwise the work would be useless.

[Answer] We have a very close relationship with the GDR's National Front. A series of training courses has already been carried out at our institute, and I may say that these were training courses which were especially beneficial to both sides. On the one hand our teachers equipped the National Front personnel with the knowledge required for exerting influence on the GDR citizens in their specific political work among the masses in order to prepare measures of protection in their residential areas; on the other hand I must say that our teachers, the officers who worked as instructors in these training courses, gained a rich treasure of experiences which they will continue to apply in training courses for the qualification of voluntary helpers of civil defense, for example, and personnel from the formations of civil defense.

[Question] Let us now turn specifically to the training here at the institute. Juergen (Schweinert), you are an officer trainee. How long have you been here in Beeskow?

[Answer] I have been here in Beeskow for 2 years now. I am an officer trainee in the second training year.

[Question] How much longer will your training last?

[Answer] I have another year of training to go. The total training period is 3 years.

[Question] What are the subjects of your training here at this school?

[Answer] I would like to list first the social science training. After all, the work in civil defense is primarily work with unpaid forces of civil defense, and consequently it is work with people, which is appealing but also difficult. What commands the foreground is protection of the people, protection of the national economy and protection against disasters. It goes without saying that, as a sideline, the physical training of our officer trainees plays an important part in the instruction.

[Question] Much of what you have said will become evident here at the Institute for Civil Defense this afternoon because you will demonstrate to the president of the National Council of the National Front the high level of training. What is envisaged is the demonstration of a training phase in which you, Juergen (Schweinert) will participate with your platoon. You are not only an officer trainee but also the platoon leader this afternoon.

[Answer] This is correct. I am a platoon leader in our training course. This is a fine task, albeit a difficult one, because I am a student and must live up to the requirements of learning just like the others.

KADAR RETURNS FROM WEST GERMANY VISIT 28 APR

LD291320 Budapest MTI in English 1011 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 28 Apr (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee returned to Budapest on Wednesday from the Federal Republic of Germany where he paid a visit at the invitation of Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG. Janos Kadar was accompanied by his wife, as well as Janos Nagy, undersecretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, and Istvan Torok, undersecretary of state at the Foreign Trade Ministry.

DEPUTY PREMIER MARJAI DEPARTS FOR U.S. VISIT

LD291930 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 29 Apr (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left Thursday for the United States of America for an official visit.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON PUJA VISIT TO CSSR

LD281852 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Statement on the visit of Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja to Czechoslovakia 27-28 April]

[Text] Bratislava, 28 Apr (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja paid a friendship visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on April 27-28 at the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek. The foreign ministerial meeting was held in Bratislava.

The ministers mutually informed each other about socialist construction work and the international activity of their respective countries, reviewed bilateral relations, exchanged views on timely international questions. They stated with satisfaction that the relations and good neighbourly cooperation of the two countries are successfully developing in the spirit of the common ideas, interests and aims. They emphasized the significance of cooperation between the two parties, the regular meetings between Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in strengthening the fraternal relations of the two countries.

The sides emphasized the firm determination of their parties and governments for deepening the friendly relations of the two countries and developing their many-sided cooperation. They once again stressed the decisive importance of the alliance and cooperation existing with the Soviet Union from the point of view of the success of socialist construction work carried on in the two countries. They stated: They continue to actively promote strengthening the unity and defence capability of the Warsaw Treaty, deepening many-sided cooperation realized in the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The sides noted with anxiety that the policy of the aggressive circles of NATO sharpens the international situation, endangers peace and security. They firmly condemn the experiments of interference into the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. The ministers emphasize that the discriminative policy and economic restrictive measures of the imperialist states against the socialist countries cause serious damages to peaceful coexistence and endanger detente. The foreign ministers [word indistinct] that their countries make consistent efforts for improving the international situation.

They emphasized that the most urgent problem today is to avert the danger of a nuclear war, to restrict the development of nuclear weapons and mass destructive means and to gradually eliminate these. They pointed out that the NATO decision on the West European deployment of medium-range American nuclear missiles is incompatible with the interests of the European peoples.

The peoples expect that the sides will reach agreement at the Geneva Soviet-American talks on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

The two countries completely support the peace programme of the Soviet Union and the latest proposals set forth by Leonid Brezhnev, thus the proposal for continuing dialogue on the highest level between the Soviet Union and the United States. They are ready to cooperate with the responsible factors of the West European countries reckoning with realities, in the interest of strengthening and developing detente, the results of European security and cooperation. They support the mass movements emerging throughout the world against armaments, for safeguarding peace and security.

The ministers emphasized that their governments will do everything in the interest of the successful completion of the Madrid meeting. The sides voiced their hope that the Western partners will give a positive reply at the Vienna arms cut talks to the proposals submitted on behalf of the socialist countries, by Poland. Both states are ready to actively participate at the second special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly, for its positive development and success. The foreign ministers said they support the fight of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national independence. They condemn every form of colonialism and racial discrimination. They praised the role of the non-aligned countries in the fight for peace, checking the armaments race and developing international cooperation.

The talks between Frigyes Puja and Bohuslav Chnoupek reflected complete identity of views in all discussed questions. Frigyes Puja invited Bohuslav Chnoupek for an official, friendly visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with thanks. Frigyes Puja and his suite returned to Budapest from Bratislava on Wednesday evening.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION HELD 29 APRIL

LD291956 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 29 Apr (MTI) -- At the Thursday session Premier Gyorgy Lazar made a report to the Hungarian Government about the official friendship visit to Hungary of a Polish party and government delegation. The report was noted in approval. The Council of Ministers approved also the report of Vice-Premier Lajos Faluvegi about the tour of South America of a Hungarian Government delegation. The body entrusted the foreign trade minister to follow up the tasks arising from the talks and submit a plan of steps to the economic committee.

The government confirmed the resolution of the state planning committee concerning the reconstruction of the Budapest Karl Marx University of Economy and the Eotvos Lorand University. Not only the existing buildings will undergo massive repairs but new facilities will be added in order to create better conditions to modern education and advanced training. The Council of Ministers confirmed also a stand by the State Planning Committee concerning the improvement of protein feed supply. Accordingly, the domestic production of protein-rich feed must be stepped up in the coming years and the needs of the agriculture met to an ever growing extent from this domestic source. The government approved that the research program called "research, production and introduction of medicinal, biological, diagnostic and therapeutic preparations" be included in the national medium-range research and development plan.

HAVASI INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD291438 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1910 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Interview with Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo, by unidentified correspondent; place not specified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade Havasi, I will begin our conversation by quoting one sentence, one with which you are no doubt familiar but which expresses a national desire. This is how it goes: Just let it not be worse.

[Answer] This is a sentence which expresses the opinion of many people; I think it is a fairly general public opinion. It reflects a recognition of our current situation and a little bit of anxiety about whether we can maintain the relatively calm and balanced internal political atmosphere that we have now. Naturally, this public opinion means very great responsibility for the leadership. Our every endeavor, of course, is directed toward making this permanent, but we have to make one thing clear: This desire, this national wish, must give rise to action. We must know that more has to be done so that things will not be worse; we must also know that this situation cannot be maintained without change. A great deal, therefore, has to be changed, improved, so that things will not get worse, so that this situation will continue to be maintained.

[Question] We are witnesses and sharers of this change. This process, the process of changing course, started a good 3 years ago. Why did it have to be proclaimed in the second half of the Fifth 5-Year Plan?

[Answer] In my opinion our Fifth 5-Year Plan in 1976 formulated good economic-political objectives. I think that one supposition of this Fifth 5-Year Plan has not as they say, materilized. This is the supposition that we will improve and develop the external balance situation by maintaining a high economic growth rate and that, in this way, we will continually and gradually improve the standard of living.

The high growth rate required large imports and we could not offset the large imports with exports. We were, therefore, obliged to cover the balance with credits. At the end of 1978 we were forced to realize that this road could not be taken; we had to choose whether to pursue the old objectives or to give our economic policy other economic political priorities.

[Question] Comrade Havasi, summing it up briefly, what facts indicate that the change of course is taking place in practice?

[Answer] We have been following the path which we marked out in December 1978 and which has been confirmed by the 12th party congress for 4 years now. We can say that we have eliminated the large deficit in our capitalist balance of payments; our capitalist foreign trade balance has closed in balance for the second year now. Naturally there are still shortfalls in our foreign payments balance and [words indistinct] what is important is that in such a difficult 3 years Hungarian foreign trade has increased its capitalist exports by 20 percent in 3 years. In these 3 years a real energy saving movement has started in this country. As a result the economy today uses 2 million tons less of liquid hydrocarbon than in 1978 or in the years before that.

[Question] Our agriculture has achieved splendid results, but in some respects our calculations were unsuccessful.

[Answer] That is right. If I remember right, correctly, in 1979 34 quintals of wheat were produced because of the drought. In 1981, too, well, we say that a 40 quintal wheat yield is low in Hungary, while on a world scale it is not a bad yield. But even so, while we did not have supply problems here at home because we were able to create a secure supply, these yields nevertheless had a diminishing effect on the export goods fund. We were, therefore, able to sell less.

[Question] I hope I do not commit an error if I add to all this also the fact that the problem of the socialist world also increased in this period.

[Answer] That is true. In other words, when we would most need one another's help. It happens that at this time all of the CEMA countries also entered a period of intensive seeking of ways and means to solve the problems of increasing public supplies in many CEMA countries. We had to wrestle jointly with well-known problems such as the solution of the Polish situation -- what is more, in such a way that the Polish comrades would be able to give a socialist answer to this problem. To sum up then, the problems of the CEMA countries did not diminish in this period, but in fact increased.

[Question] Comrade Havasi, let me ask how we stand now. How do you see the country's financial situation? Is there any foundation for the opinion that our payment ability has deteriorated? Because this also comes up in public opinion.

[Answer] Yes, the foreign papers also write about this a lot nowadays; we also speak about this honestly with our public opinion. There are today perhaps a few dozen countries in the world where there are no payment problems. We have payment problems, too, but I would like to stress that so far we have fulfilled all of our payment obligations on time and precisely. We consider that in the long term the development of the Hungarian economy's performance capability is such that we will remain good debtors in the future too. I think that we will also successfully solve the problems which now arise in many countries, the solution of these economic political tasks which we have set and formulated for ourselves.

[Question] Comrade Havasi, I think it is no exaggeration to say that we have not yet reached the end of the necessary and unavoidable changes so that the two main objectives -- protecting the national economic balance and maintaining the standard of living -- can be realized.

[Answer] Unfortunately, the changes which are present in both the world and domestic economy compel us, in the interest of realizing these two objectives, to continually develop and modernize our entire system of economic management in accordance with life's demands. The system of economic management is something that is constantly developing, and it has to be developed in accordance with our objectives. For this reason, we keep on the agenda the development of all three important elements of the system of economic management -- planning, regulation and the system of establishment organization -- so that all will help us as much as possible to achieve the objectives.

[Question] Comrade Havasi, about the necessity to develop the system of institutions. The first steps of this are known -- merging certain ministries and eliminating certain trusts. Of course, [word indistinct] some say that we have already lived through certain mergings. Many people think that this and the program of creating small enterprises, small cooperatives, are fashionable.

[Answer] I believe that another type of enterprise organization has joined and belongs to our previous management system, the system of plant breakdowns. In those days these large organizations' right to exist was also justified by our not being adequately prepared as regards economic cadres; however, we are prepared now.

[Question] So it is not a matter here of these steps being corrections of unnecessary trusts made in earlier decades?

[Answer] In my opinion, no. In my opinion the justification of these steps must be recognized now, too; these were correct then. They were organizations which suited the circumstances at that time. The situation is different now, the leaders of factory units, the leaders of enterprises within trusts, have now (?reached) a standard so that they can be entrusted with independent management.

However, there is also a need for the trust organizations in certain branches of industry. There is a disadvantage, because within the trust the good and the bad (?screen) one another. The situation is somewhat better when every factory unit every enterprise [word indistinct] and what it produces, the results it has can be seen. A valid point to make here is that we should not take away from the good and give to the bad. That everything should be exhausted in that certain trust's... [correspondent interrupts]

[Question] But we have not stopped every trust now either, and I think we do not want to.

[Answer] We do not want to. It is obvious that the large organizations have the right to exist in branches where large organizations are advantageous in terms of competitiveness and labor distribution.

Certainly this is true in the vehicle industry in Hungary, the extraction branches, the electrical energy industry, the aluminum industry and many other branches. Here, expressly, the large organization and central leadership, the necessary leadership and guidance is necessary. [sentence as heard]

[Question] The merging of ministries also means that their functions change.

[Answer] Yes. It arises out of this management system and our changed internal economic situation that has made it possible for us to create a sharper delineation between the ministries and enterprises. We would like the ministries to prevail with the so-called "plastic" functions -- that is supervisory activity, the exertion of employers' rights, the aid for maintaining and guiding international economic relations of the economy -- so that the individual ministries would become more involved in planning work, in working out the economic conditions system and in technical development activity and so that the ministries would become suited to ensuring and creating every conditions for good enterprise activity.

[Question] Comrade Havasi, I can say in summary that it has emerged from our conversation thus far that the modification of [word indistinct] is necessary and unavoidable. Let me here bring up the thought -- and I am not doing it with the intent to be fussy -- what guarantees does the Hungarian economy have?

[Answer] Our economy [word indistinct] debated in the past 3 decades, 3.5 decades, has developed very strong points in industry and in associated economic branches. I believe that some of our branches have developed which have a reputable place in international assessment, too; think of the Hungarian vehicle manufacture, our modern (?industry). We are now fruitfully working on the realization of the microelectronics program. In my opinion, in the manufacture of nuclear power plant machines, we are successfully forming an advantageous position which, in the international distribution of labor, is favorable for both out friends and ourselves. So this is a very serious stabilizing factor of Hungarian industry.

[Question] Even if Hungarian [word indistinct] is of middling standard.

[Answer] Even if, regarding its entirety, let us say it is of middling standard by international comparison. But certain branches belong to the top and can belong to it if [words indistinct] to their development. Our other certain support can be agriculture. Hungarian agriculture, socialist agriculture, not accidentally draws attention to itself beyond our borders too. The activity of the large and the small unit are clevery combined here. The integration of the household plot, the activity around the house by the large unit have brought results very worthy of attention. It is an extremely big result that we have created the interest of the peasants in this agriculture; we have ensured democracy. The Hungarian peasant can use his industriousness and skill in the socialist agriculture and in the large enterprises. Also, that we are developing a management system which [word indistinct] thought, skill, sense of responsibility, which develops material interest and at the same time the responsible thought necessary for this. It is not thinking of the privileges of some persons, but rather of the large masses. It is enabled and necessitated by this management system.

It helps a great deal and means great security for the Hungarian economy that we belong to a socialist community such as the CEMA. Without belonging to the CEMA, we would not have been able to withstand very many influences coming from abroad, as we have withstood 1973-74 for example. At the same time we also profess that CEMA activity must be improved and developed. This is why we are heartened that parties' central committees also deal with this issue and how progress can be made in this. Like many important entailments and components of the Hungarian economy having encouraging stable points, this can, when relied upon, enable the elimination of relative shortfalls and uncertainties.

[Question] And perhaps it also should be mentioned here that we attempt to develop our external relations in other directions.

[Answer] Yes, our party's Central Committee has recognized for a long time that we must steadily try to establish trade and economic relations with the group of Third World, developing countries for mutually advantageous solutions with the developed capitalist states, since we cannot make use of and create things only with the socialist countries and in cooperation with them. As is generally known our country is dependent on foreign economic relations. Thus, it is understandable that we must consciously develop economic cooperation and trade relations in every direction.

[Question] Perhaps it can be added here that we have asked to be accepted in the international monetary fund. What is the risk of this step?

[Answer] I have thought very much about what kind of risk submitting such an application can have. The procedure is now taking place.

[Question] When can the decision be expected?

[Answer] The decison can be expected in the first days of May. Every preliminary sign suggests that our request will be accepted. I see no risk [short break in transmission] and we have developed our economic management system independently of the [word indistinct] bank in the past 15-20 years in a direction that is known. That [short break in transmission] we do not have to implement; we have done these ourselves in the past decades. We can guarantee and ensure these ourselves in the past decades. We can guarantee and ensure the sovereignty of our economic policy [word indistinct] as in a sovereign manner we have formed our economic policy activity to date.

ACZEL MEETS WITH FRENCH OFFICIALS IN PARIS

LD291952 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 29 Apr (MTI) -- During his stay in France Vice-Premier Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee, was seen by President Francois Mitterand last Friday. They discussed bilateral relations, the possibilities of their expansion and some important issues of the international situation with special regard to the common interests connected with detente. On Tuesday the president treated Gyorgy Aczel to lunch in the Elysee Palace.

George Marchais, secretary-general of the French Communist Party received Gyorgy Aczel in the FCP headquarters on Monday and later hosted lunch in his honor. They informed one another about the activities and tasks of their parties, reviewing bilateral relations and some major issues of the international situation.

On Tuesday, Gyorgy Aczel held a press conference on the occasion of the publication in France by Editions Sociales of his collection of interviews "Conversations about Socilaism". Subsequently he met with Paris communists and answered their questions concerning the experiences of socialist construction in Hungary.

On Wednesday Gyorgy Aczel visited the editorial offices of L'Humanite and conversed with Chief Editor Roland Leroy, member of the FCP Political Committee, and with senior journalists of the paper. Wednesday evening, State Minister Charles Fiterman, minister of transports, received Gyorgy Aczel in his office and had talks with him.

During his stay, Gyorgy Aczel made a lengthy interview with L'Humanite which the daily carried in its Wednesday editions. He granted interviews also to the French television and radio. Gyorgy Aczel returned to Budapest on Thursday.

OVARI, FRENCH SOCIALIST DELEGATION HOLD TALKS

LD292224 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] In spite of ideological and political differences the MSZMP and the French Socialist Party wish to develop their relations, because it is their conviction that this is in accordance with the interests of the two parties and the two countries. This was confirmed by delegations of the two parties at a meeting in Budapest. The French side was led by First Secretary Lionel Jospin, and the Hungarian side by Milkos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

During the talks the two sides discussed bilateral relations and the economic reforms implemented in the two countries and evaluated their results. Among international questions they paid special attention to the situation on the continent. They concluded that the political and economic actions threatening the achievements of detente have become more frequent in the recent past and that these harm the peace and security of the European states. The two parties take the position that the development of multilateral relations has to be continued and that there is a real opportunity to convene a European disarmament conference. The MSZMP and the French Socialist Party find it necessary to achieve results as soon as possible at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on medium-range missiles and maintain that there should be a resumption of the SALT talks as well. The two parties are staunch supporters of the concept of solving conflicts through negotiations and identify with the people fighting against neo-colonialism and for political and economic independence.

The French party delegation led by First Secretary Lionel Jospin has been received by Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Central Committee, and Sandor Gaspar, member of the Politburo and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council.

RACZ SPEECH AT LAOS PARTY CONGRESS REPORTED

LD291254 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 29 Apr (MTI) -- "The Hungarian communists, the Hungarian workers stand firmly by the side of the Laotian communists, the Laotian people with a sense of internationalist solidarity, respect for the Laotian fraternal party and the intention of furthering our common anti-imperialist struggle and objectives," Sandor Racz, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, head of the CC Administrative Department and head of the Hungarian party delegation to the congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], said in his remarks in Vientiane yesterday.

"Our parties and peoples are linked by their revolutionary goals, the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the shared interests of building a socialist society.

"Long with the Laotian communists, we believe," the speaker said, "that in the present situation special importance attaches to the unity of the international communist and workers movement, the cohesion of the socialist countries and their cooperation with every other progressive force in checking the aggressive policy of imperialism and averting its attacks.

"We welcome the initiates and efforts that the three Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea -- have been making in order to consolidate the peace of the region, the good-neighbourly relations of the countries there and the security of the peoples," Sandor Racz said.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL BACK FROM WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD291958 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 29 Apr (MTI) -- A Hungarian delegation, headed by Colonel General Karoly Csemi, state secretary of the Defence Ministry, which attended the meeting of the Military Council of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces, returned to Budapest on Thursday.

BRIEFS

SWISS OFFICIAL ON VISIT -- As a guest of Karoly Szarka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Dr Edouard Brunner, political director of the Swiss Foreign Ministry, visited Budapest from 17 and 20 April. The visit was part of the regular consultations between the two countries' Foreign Ministries. They exchanged views on current international issues and relations between the two countries during their talks. Dr Edouard Brunner was received by Janos Nagy, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Imre Hollai, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Apr 82 p 4 AU]

REPORTAGE ON RELEASE OF INTERNEES FROM CAMPS

Solidarity Leaders Not Included

LD291754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Zbigniew (Krajecki) interview with Maj Witold Zawadzki, press spokesman of the Warsaw Citizens' Militia Metropolitan Command: place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Zawadzki] The commander of the Warsaw Metropolitan Militia, implementing yesterday's order by the minister of internal affairs, has issued a decision canceling the internment of 57 persons from the Warsaw area and the metropolitan voivodship. These people are staying in various detention centers in the area. This group includes workers from such enterprises as Bumar, Polkolor and Swierczewski. It includes academics. It includes a varied social cross section.

This entire group of released persons shares only one element in common. On the basis of an analysis of their behavior so far and on the basis of conversations with them, it could be assumed that they are very unlikely to undertake antisocialist activity or come out against the decrees of the authorities.

As a rule they are representatives of the factory links of Solidarity. They do not include representatives of the central authorities of Solidarity.

[Question] Will any further restrictions be applied to those who have already been released?

[Answer] No. They are not obliged to report to one of the militia stations. They simply must present themselves to their work enterprises or, if they are students, contact their colleges, as of Monday.

Report on Releases

LD291814 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] According to reports by our local correspondents, 154 people were released today from six detention centers in Katowice Voivodship; among others, 60 were released from the (Kokotek) center. Before their release, the commander of Katowice Citizens' Militia, Col Jerzy (Gruba), met the internees. He informed them of the recent decisions to ease martial law restrictions. He cautioned them, however, that the martial law decree remains in force and that failure to conform with it could lead to penal consequences. He also stated that not one of the 110 people released from the (Kokotek) center in mid-March had been rearrested or reinterned.

All those released have the right to take up their previous occupations in their work enterprises. They should report for work on Monday.

Of the 150 internees at the detention center in Mlawa, 31 have been released, including 2 from Gdansk, 6 from Elblag, 18 from Olsztyn, 1 from Ciechanow and 4 from Ostroleka. The hope was expressed that those leaving the center today will not come out against the binding legal order.

Fifty people were released today from the internee center in (Zalez), Rzeszow Voivodship. They include Jozef Malobedzki, a member of the National Commission of Solidarity and of the Interfactory Workers Committee of the Sandomierz area, and Stanislaw Alot, secretary of the Rzeszow Interfactory Workers Committee.

Wroclaw Commander's Address

LD292232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Apr 82

[29 April statement by Col Waclaw (Tala), deputy commander of the Wroclaw Citizens' Militia, to 50 internees on their release from NYSA 'isolation center' in Opole Voivodship -- recorded]

[Text] This decision was made for several reason, including, above all, the further stabilization of the sociopolitical situation and the easing of the marital law restrictions by the Military Council of National Salvation; second, your impeccable behavior during your stay in the isolation center; and third, the many requests submitted by your closest relatives -- your wives, parents and children -- and requests from the milieus from which you have come, combined with their pledges to ensure your local conduct after your release.

Your fate lies in your hands. You are to decide for yourselves how you will adapt after leaving the isolation center. There is a place for every Pole in people's Poland. I think you have had some time to reflect and I believe you have drawn appropriate conclusions. I also believe and am convinced that after you leave here you will join the stream of people working solidly and will try to help the country emerge from the deep crisis. Today you will meet your families and your closest relatives.

Bialoleka Prison Releases

NC301227 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (AFP) -- Thirty-nine people were released last night from Bialoleka prison near Warsaw as part of an easing of martial law restrictions announced by the government, Warsaw papers reported today. Those released were given a "certificate" and told to report to their former place of work within two days, the newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY reported. Those freed included workers and intellectuals and a delegate -- unnamed -- who was present at the first congress in September and October 1981 of the suspended trade union Solidarity, the paper said.

A ZYCIE WARSZAWY reporter, who went to the jail, said all the prisoners save one, refused to answer questions. The one who did, a 50-year old worker, said he did not want what he said published. Some said they had nothing to say to the Warsaw paper and would talk only to the Vatican newspaper OSSERVATORE ROMANO.

The reporter said he went to Bialoleka with a (?positive) attitude but came back feeling less optimistic about prospects for social peace in Poland. Some of the detainees did not hide their bitterness over their prison experience. One said he had done nothing to merit a prison term adding that the authorities had no reason to take away his freedom.

One reporter said that at the prison door, he met a person coming out, wearing on the lapel of his coat lapel the badge of the black virgin -- the emblem of "Solidarity." The reporter said he recalled the words of Polish Primate Jozef Glemp when he said that "national peace can only be built on love, meaning generosity, reconciliation and pardon."

"I realized at that moment how complex the road to agreement (between Poles) is," the reporter concluded.

RZECZPOSPOLITA Comment

LD300904 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 30 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (PAP) -- "Since the first days of martial law and the ensuing rigours, it has been made perfectly clear: As life in Poland comes back to normal, the restrictions and bans will be eased and the existing difficulties and hardships will be lifted.

Such declarations were made by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski already during his Sejm speech in January 1982 and then at the 7th PUWP CC plenary session last March." The RZECZPOSPOLITA daily said.

"For a long time, realism of the majority of the society and its recognition of the reasons that dictated the necessity of introducing the harsh order have been making it possible to turn announcements into fact.

"The systematic easing of rigours and hardships, including the latest decisions to free or to grant leave of absence to a considerable number of the internees and the lifting of successive restrictions, simply testify to the consistent pursuing of the policy laid down in December 1981 by the people who took on their shoulders the entire responsibility for the fate of the state and of the nation. The decisions made at Thursday session of the Martial Council of National Redemption are not a spectacular move. The society received them with satisfaction as an important sign of further stabilization of life in Poland," the paper said.

"However, it should be recalled that the future of all of us, including the final lifting of martial law, depends on nobody but exactly ourselves. Although it is the authorities that make and issue decisions, it is society that determines their need and contents.

"This applies also to persons who are just now leaving the internment centres. However, the decision to release many internees was accompanied by the conviction that their attitude and future conduct will be in keeping with the legal order binding in Poland," RZECZPOSPOLITA said.

TRYBUNA LUDU Reaction

LD300914 Warsaw PAP in English 0816 GMT 30 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (PAP) -- In a commentary headlined "Toward Normalisation," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that "in spite of Polish-language broadcasts from Western radio stations and in spite of what the authors of various kind of rumours are trying to propagate, the process of normalisation has become a fact."

"On the basis of realities of the recent months, the martial law rigours have been considerably eased. There is good ground to state that the social and political situation in the country is improving. At the same time, however, we are looking truth in the eye with full resoluteness and realism. Poland continues to be in the focus of attention of anti-socialist propaganda. The principal objective of that propaganda activity is to inspire activities aimed at wrecking the binding order of the socialist state and counter-acting normalisation of life," went on the paper.

"Normalisation in Poland advances slowly and with difficulties, but let no one think that by his a ti-socialist action he will succeed to reverse the course of history. For social progress is not determined by enemies exploiting the errors of socialism, but it depends on the will of the majority, and this is precisely where the strength of socialism lies," said TRYBUNA LUDU in conclusion.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DELIBERATIONS REPORTED

LD292348 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Apr (PAP) -- A meeting of the Polish Council of Ministers was held on 29 April. It was chaired by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers was briefed on the visit by the Polish party and government delegation to Hungary on 21 April this year. It fully approved the agreements reached during the Polish-Hungarian talks.

The Council of Ministers instructed ministries and individual institutions to draw up short- and long-term cooperation programs with corresponding partner organizations in Hungary. A comprehensive program for the development of relations with Hungary will be drawn up on this basis.

The Council of Ministers discussed the problem of restructuring the country's economy and specific actions to surmount the crisis. The starting point of the debate was an assessment of the current economic situation in the country. It was stated that in the first quarter, falling trends continued in the economy. As time passed, the rate of fall did, however, decrease, particularly in March. In some sectors improvement began.

Although labor discipline did improve, supply difficulties caused a fall of 11 percent in industrial production in the first quarter, but the fall was only (?7) percent in March. The situation varies from industry to industry.

[Passage indistinct] the main factor restricting the development of production continued to be the radically reduced imports from the capitalist countries as a result of the economic restrictions imposed on Poland by the United States and other Western states. This upset production in the processing industry and had a negative effect on animal husbandry, in particular poultry farming, and on the delivery of many commodities to the domestic market.

In this difficult situation we are being given great assistance by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. For example, additional deliveries of cotton, wool, cellulose, chemicals, fibers and other materials have made it possible to get rhythmical production going at many enterprises.

The introduction of increased retail prices on 1 February settled the market to a certain extent. An overall balance between incomes and expenditure of the population was achieved for the first time for a long time.

Motivated by the country's vital interests, above all the need for stabilized and favorable conditions for the development of the national economy, the Council of Ministers passed a decision on the main directions of the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the CEMA countries. The main idea and goal of the government's decision is the development of production based on technical solutions and raw and other materials and industrial goods from the socialist countries. This involved the further strengthening of durable structural links between the Polish economy and the economies of the USSR and the other CEMA countries. The decision stresses the need to intensify and expand mutually advantageous specialization and cooperation in production, as well as the opportunity for the CEMA countries to make extensive use of free production capacities in Polish industry. It also envisages the possibility of CEMA countries participating in the continuation of the construction of certain capital projects in Poland which have now been suspended because of lack of resources.

The Council of Ministers had a preliminary discussion of the problems of restructuring the country's economy. The proposed structural measures should help to change the proportions in industrial production in a way that takes account of the needs of agriculture and the needs of the market. They should help to improve management efficiency, to expand and strengthen economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the CEMA countries, to adapt the scale of economic cooperation with the capitalist countries of Poland's export capabilities and to create conditions for better satisfaction of social requirements as regards food, health protection and housing construction.

The rebuilding of the national economy is seen as a continuous process. From the point of view of practical action, three phases have been determined: urgent tasks which have to be fulfilled in 1982, the tasks for 1983-85 and future tasks foreseen for the period after 1985.

The Council of Ministers examined the report on fulfillment of the state budget for 1981, the draft law on the budget for 1982, the draft decisions on the question of the draft law on the state budget for 1982, as well as the principles of the fulfillment of the state budget. The budget for last year produced a deficit of Z125 billion. This was less than was planned. The level of expenditure from the 1982 budget was considerably more than the level of income. In circumstances of a low level of production there is as yet no possibility of balancing the budget and the state's accounts.

A characteristic of the draft budget for 1982 is the high level of expenditure on satisfying important social demands.

An important clause in the budget continues to be subsidies for enterprises and other economic organizations. As a result of the increase in prices, the share of subsidies within the total of the budget has been reduced, but their level remains very high. It has not been possible as yet to eliminate subsidies for foodstuffs. Despite the increase in prices, the deficit in the sphere of the fuel-energy economy has not been fully eliminated. The draft budget foresees an increase in the budgets of people's councils. As guiding principles, it is accepted that the restructuring of prices cannot lead to limitations in the sphere of financing of the social policies of the state.

The Council of Ministers adopted a decision to put the draft state budget before the Sejm. The planning of the budget is the carrying out of measures aimed at stabilizing the national economy.

PRIMATE GLEMP RETURNS FROM TALKS WITH POPE

Glemp Speech in Rome

LD291852 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Excerpts] After a 3-day stay in Rome the primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp this morning set off on his return journey to Warsaw. The following returned together with the primate on board a plane of the Polish airlines LOT: Lech Kaczmarek, the Gdansk ordinary; Boleslaw Pylak, the ordinary of the Gniezno Diocese; and two auxiliary bishops of the Archdiocese of Warsaw and of Gniezno, Jerzy Dabrowski and Kazimierz Romaniuk.

Yesterday morning all the bishops together with the primate were received by the holy father. As we already reported, yesterday at 1700 in the St. Stanislaw Church in Rome the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, chaired the traditional holy hour which takes place every month and which was attended by priests and Polish monks who are staying in the eternal city. The following took part in the mass: Cardinal Wladyslaw Rubin and Bishops Stefan Wesoly, Jerzy Dabrowski and Kazimierz Romaniuk.

During this liturgical meeting the primate of Poland delivered an hour-long speech in which he described the current situation of the church in Poland and the tasks arising therefrom. The burning tasks in which the church is involved through its priests and its close cooperation with lay Catholics include spiritual and material help for the internees, for the prisoners, for those sentenced after the imposition of martial law and also for their families; organizing material aid for the unemployed and for their families; distribution of the gifts and medicines of foreign origin; and pastoral work which aims at making people's conscience more sensitive -- especially as far as the lay Catholics are concerned -- toward the phenomena of demoralization whose source is the terrible economic situation of the country.

In his speech, the primate referred to (?the work) of the primate's social council as far as the national accord is concerned. And here are some excerpts of yesterday's speech by the primate:

[Begin recording] We wish to observe our reality in the light of the resurrection and we wish to interpret the signs of time in a different way every year. For, after all, this is our task; this reading can be of an evangelical nature. It has to be one of "I believe," as this is the only way to interpret the signs of the time.

And so today we would like to interpret all the events and relationships which concern our homeland and we would like to implement the most fundamental tasks of the church. One of the primary preconditions which have to be met is acceptance of the truth. The truth is an extraordinary element and of great significance in understanding the signs of time, and this is the truth toward oneself, toward one's friend and toward an enemy. An answer, a description or a definition of these relationships requires great courage, but this is our only chance when there is darkness and the path which has to be followed and along which we have to lead other people has not been laid down. This is the role of the church which is a leading force in society and which holds the light of objective truth attained by faith.

The public feels, above all, humiliated by the lack of their subjectivity [podmiotowosc]. It is terrible for a public which is so mature and which possesses great cultural traditions to have no subjectivity today and be merely an object of governing. Of course, this cannot last for a long time. This subjectivity must become apparent. But there are other consequences for the mind and its demoralization; demoralization also means lapsing into a state of hopelessness, depression and an unwillingness to work. Yes, this is caused by this state of hopelessness. Poverty is another element in this process: looking for means of existence in an unethical way, self-enrichment speculation, which causes a decline in morality.

Society is divided into the authority and the public. There is a gap between the authority and the public. That is why the church wishes to be a bridge and a liaison.

The church is not a partner in social and political talks. If the church had a group of lay persons of some sort which would be able to establish a political party then, yes, it could be a partner. But the church as such is not a partner. The church cannot lower itself into any political struggle. The church has to be above it all. The church has to throw the light of the Gospel on complex earthly matters in order to light them by those truths. [end recording]

Conditions for Pope's Visit

LD291640 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1345 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, left Rome for Warsaw this morning after a 3-day visit to Rome. He flew out of Rome's Fiumicino Airport on board a LOT Polish national airline jet.

Archbishop Glemp presided over a rite in the Polish church of St. Stanislaw in Rome yesterday afternoon and he spoke to the Polish religious resident in Rome about the current situation in Poland which, in spite of the difficulties caused by the proclamation of martial law, is going ahead with preparations for the celebration of the sixth century of the black Madonna of Czestochowa later this year.

In this connection the Polish primate confirmed that the pope's pilgrimage to Poland had been planned for 26 August and that John Paul II is still keen to go but that the creation of conditions favorable for the journey depend on the Polish people, Polish society and the world situation.

Views Relaxation

NC291423 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 29 Apr (AFP) -- Polish Primate Archbishop Josef Glemp said here today that the Polish Government's new liberalisation measures were "the start of a normalisation process" but that he continued to be preoccupied with "the very serious situation" in Poland. At the end of three-day visit here, he told newsmen that the Warsaw government's decision to lift the four-month-old curfew and free some 1,000 prisoners was "a step -- but a small step -- toward relaxing the martial law" proclaimed last December.

"It is a meaningful gesture," Archbishop Glemp said. "These measures could clear the way for other measures ... At least, we hope so." During his stay here, the primate held talks with Pope John Paul II whose planned visit to Poland next August has been indefinitely postponed.

The pope, said Archbishop Glemp, was still "ready" to visit Poland next August as scheduled, and that Poles "should be ready to receive him," although a number of conditions remained to be met. He was not more specific.

Yesterday, Msgr Glemp was quoted to the effect that the visit might have to be postponed.

Meets Newsmen on Return

LD291752 Warsaw PAP in English 1703 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Apr (PAP) -- Poland's Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp returned to Warsaw today after a four-day visit to Rome together with Bishops Auxiliary Kazimierz Romaniuk and Jerzy Dabrowski. At Warsaw airport he was welcomed by Bishops Wladyslaw Niziolek, Jerzy Modzelewski and Jan Nowak and head of the Office for Religious Affairs Jerzy Kuberski.

Answering questions put by newsmen Poland's primate said that the recent release of internees was a step forward and opened the way for further steps. "I expect such steps to be taken consistently, I think this is the way to further normalization," the primate (?observed).

Asked along what [words indistinct] the efforts aimed at establishing a national accord proceed, Jozef Glemp said, "we are creating a climate through such actions as those taken recently or those to be taken. Releasing internees or lifting curfew certainly is of importance for establishing an atmosphere of further credibility and mutual trust."

In reply to the question about the possibility of the pope's visit to Poland, the primate said, "the holy father is ready, now it is only us who must be ready," and added, "in Rome I said that some conditions had to be met to make the visit possible, and I suppose those conditions can be met." Asked what the conditions were the primate said, "they are such that we have to sense ourselves when the holy father may be received."

WEST PLANS MISUSE OF REPORN SOLIDARITY UNION

LD300858 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 30 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (PAP) -- In an article headlined "Solidarnosc and Its Protectors," TRYBUNA LUDU said that "along with the campaign of economic pressure on Poland, the West, and the U.S. in particular, does not give up in its attempts to incite and perpetuate tension in Poland. Organizational measures serving these aims are clearly gathering momentum.

"The principal task which the organisers of the anti-Polish campaign have set themselves is to take maximum advantage of martial law in order to set in motion underground anti-state activity," said the paper. "Attempts are made to conduct this activity on the basis of the suspended Solidarnosc union. The idea is to use people known for their extremist views. For the time being, this underground activity is to be used for organising so-called passive resistance, and even sabotage. In prospect is the laying of groundwork for large-scale political acitivity disguised as trade union. A 'reborn' Solidarnosc, according to the design, is to form the basis and background for political action aimed against the socialist system," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

"Discussion on the image and shape of trade unions is in progress across Poland. There is no doubt that the shaping of trade unions as an essential factor in the process of liquidating the effects of the socio-economic crisis, as well as defence of a just, and creation of a prosperous socialist society is of immense importance for the full and successful conclusion of counter-action against anti-socialist scheming by imperialist centres," said TRYBUNA LUDU in conclusion.

VICE PREMIER MADEJ PRAISES FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

AU281442 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 21 Apr 82 p 3

[PAP version of speech delivered by Zbigniew Madej, Council of Ministers Planning Commission chairman and vice premier, at the 20 April gala concert given in Warsaw on the 37th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance]

[Excerpts] Comrades, dear friends and esteemed audience:

Thirty-seven years have passed since the signing of the historic treaty on friendship, mutual assistance and postwar cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR. After the years of struggle against the common enemy, at the time when victory was near and the last outposts of Hitlerism remained to be taken, the two states opened a new chapter in their political and economic relations.

The goal pursued by the treaty signatories was to base the principles of alliance, close cooperation and friendship between the two states living together on mutual respect for equality and sovereignty. That was in the interests of our countries, opened favorable prospects and consolidated the chances of peace in Europe.

History has provided us today with materials for new afterthoughts and conclusions concerning the substance and importance of the April treaty.

That is to be emphasized all the more so since the ideas of the April treaty have been repeatedly attacked and undermined, because the Polish-Soviet alliance has been and is an eyesore to political forces guided by hostility to socialism and the negation of postwar peaceful order in Europe. While disregarding the Polish people's aspirations and interests, they have been trying to weaken the Polish-Soviet alliance and use the Polish card in the international arena against Poland and the entire socialist community.

In recent months Polish-Soviet friendship has been submitted to a particularly difficult test. As a result of many distortions and errors committed in the past our country and its economy have become submerged in a deep crisis. Many party organizations and a sizable part of the workers class noted the danger even earlier and signaled it. Their voices, however, were ignored.

That was eagerly used by the opponents of socialism. For many years they had been building an organizational structure for an antisocialist opposition which took advantage of the August 1980 outburst of workers' dissatisfaction. Antisocialist extremists nested in the solidarity structure and used that organization as a tool in the pursuit of their political goals.

The spreading of anti-Soviet slogans and moods constituted one of the fundamental lines of propaganda. A campaign was launched to falsify history, to revive myths and resentments and to change facts. They did not stop short of acts against the Soviet people's dignity, against respect for the Soviet people's history and traditions, and even against the memory of the great sacrifices made by the Soviet Army in the struggle against the common enemy.

The counterrevolution has failed. The martial law imposed on 13 December 1981 put an end to anarchy and chaos, opened prospects for normalization and public order, brought chances for gradually overcoming the difficulties, for socialist renewal and for an accord among the constructive forces of the nation.

As always at difficult moments for Poland, this time the strength and durability of the foundations of the relations linking us with the Soviet Union were shown. Once again it turned out that in need we could count on its support and assistance. In the last difficult year we obtained a loan in foreign currency from the Soviet Union, and imports from the USSR remained systematic, although we were unable to cope with our deliveries.

In the Atlantic bloc states the tendency has strengthened to apply economic weapons against the socialist states and their entire community and to apply pressures and economic sanctions as a tool to pursue reactionary political goals. For this reason nondependence on imports from capitalist countries has acquired prime importance. The community of the socialist states and particularly the Soviet Union possess raw material resources and an economic potential making it possible to thwart the plans of Western circles unable to accept the existence of a strong and independent community of the socialist countries.

Along with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, as ever, People's Poland will do the utmost to defend and to consolidate peace. The value of peace is supreme for us Poles just as it is for the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Today, when imperialism is aggravating international tensions and the forces disliking the existence of a great and strong system of the socialist states are trying by all means, even at the price of resuming a "cold war," to reverse the course of history, it is all the more important to oppose those plans with the united action of the socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement and all forces of peace.

We warmly support the Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives presented by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. While taking advantage of all our country's capabilities, while enhancing our people's traditional involvement on the side of peace, detente, disarmament and cooperation among European states, we will participate in their implementation. We will consolidate the coalition unity of Warsaw Pact and CEMA states constituting a vigorous force of peace in the world.

On the occasion of the present anniversary we convey from Poland words of fraternal friendship to the Russian and all other Soviet peoples, for the CPSU and its Central Committee, for the USSR Supreme Soviet and Government, and for all Soviet people, our tested friends. We wish you success in implementing your great goals, in developing your fatherland, in the struggle for peace and social progress and for the new triumphs of socialist ideas.

Long live fraternal friendship between Poland and the Soviet Union!

Long live peace and socialism!

24-GUN SALUTE TO MARK MAY DAY FESTIVITIES

LD291722 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1500 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Apr (PAP) -- To mark May Day, the international festival of working people, the Polish minister of national defense has issued an order that a 24-gun salute be fired in Warsaw on 1 May.

FOOD ECONOMY BANK LIFTS CREDIT RESTRICTIONS

LD271844 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] The food economy bank today announced the lifting of some of the remaining limitations on credit services to the population. In accordance with this cooperative banks will resume giving investment credits to farmers and also credits to people engaged in activity connected with recycling raw materials. These are the most important of the decisions taken. They and those announced earlier mean that cooperative banks now cover almost all sectors of the agricultural economy as regards financial aid.

PZPR LEADERS ADDRESS VARIOUS GROUP MEETINGS

Messner at Katowice Meeting

LD202044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Excerpts] On the eve of May Day, meetings with veterans of struggle and labor as well as formal meetings and concerts are being held in many regions of the country.

In the center of culture in Katowice a meeting of the worker movement and the voivodship activists took place. Also present was the party voivodship executive. Taking the floor, Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, stressed that the Polish miners, metallurgists and employees of other factories, while overcoming material difficulties, are at present giving an example of work in the good service of the country. This is the measure of their civic attitude to the fatherland which is required right now.

Orzechowski on History's Role

LD292250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Remarks by Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary following 29-April conference of PZPR Central Committee history teachers in Olesko, Suwalki Voivodship -- recorded]

[Text] History, historical knowledge and historical awareness have never been a politically indifferent thing in Poland. They have always been entangled in the great ideological, political arguments, of every era in fact, starting with the partitions right up to contemporary times. That is why such passions are always aroused by our attitude to the past and that is why history and knowledge of history have always been exploited for definite political objectives. We witnessed it during the recent period. That is why it seems to me that the shaping of a proper picture of the past is essential. What does a proper picture of the past mean?

It means a picture which is based on knowledge of the past, on scientific, honest knowledge of the past, total knowledge of the past not haphazard, selective knowledge; and at the same time, on knowledge which tallies with the objectives of the present day, with things that constitute our life today, things we think about, things that form our objective. Anyway, there is a correlation between the past and the future.

This political entanglement of history has brought about many blank spots. These blank spots originate from an earlier period, before 1980. Solidarity also created blank spots after 1980. The entire question of the revolutionary workers movement became a blank spot.

Thus, I would say the lifting of deceit, the removal of guilt, the liquidation of those blank spots that still exist, these concrete actions are already afoot on all fronts, starting with textbooks, with all kind of insertions, with periodicals, with articles in specialist periodicals such as WIADOMOSCI HISTORYCZNE and ending with larger works.

But unfortunately we witness here the inconsistency of the teacher wanting to have all this today because tomorrow he has a lesson on this topic, while the process of providing such documents and works takes time. That is why some kind of intermediate solution must be found.

It is these small forms, little insertions, these articles that will begin to appear at a certain moment.

More on Orzechowski Remarks

LD292258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] During the meeting which took place yesterday in Olesko with the party aktiv, lecturers of the PZPR voivodship committee in Suwalki, teachers of history and civic upbringing, activists of social and youth organizations and Marian Orzechowski, matters concerning the recent theoretical and ideolological conference were referred to. Orzechowski stated that the methods of struggle against the socialist historic consciousness are rich and various. Lies, false statements and provocations have been dragged into public discussion without any feelings of embarassment. A lack of respect for one's own history has been one of the most important and reptitive features in the course of the successive groups holding power in our country. Our enemies are using this.

Marceli Nowotko, Boleslaw Bierut and Wladyslaw Gomulka are the names which are the subject of unscrupulous attacks all the time. Wladyslaw Gomulka is at present the subject of particular slanders and lies. He is a character of the Polish workers' movement with whom the conception of our road toward socialism is connected, Marian Orzechowski stated.

Kubiak Heads Investigation Commission

LD292028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Hieronim Kubiak another session has taken place of the party Central Committee commission responsible for investigating the causes of the social conflicts in Poland's history.

The basis for the discussion was the materials worked on by the Gdansk experts. The participants in the debates drew attention to the need for an accurate reconstruction of the facts, as well as for familiarization with the social and economic factors which had an influence on the situation in the country.

The next session of the commission will take place toward the end of May.

Kubiak Addresses Culture Meeting

LD291338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] The basic aim of the legislative bills on culture submitted to the Sejm is to ensure legal conditions for cooperation in the realm of culture and science and of the state authorities and self-governments of creative and scientific milieux, said Hieronim Kubiak during yesterday's meeting of the party primary cell in the Ministry of Culture and Art devoted to the tasks of the party in the area of cultural policy.

Mokrzyszczak Attends Local Meeting

LD292300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] The role and objectives of the primary party organization in the implementation of party decisions were discussed at yesterday's plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Koszalin.

Present was Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, who stated that in order to overcome the existing economic difficulties it is necessary to secure the participation of all party echelons, of the whole community. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak also observed that it has been rightly stressed at the plenum that the primary party organizations should direct their entire effort toward the molding of active stances of both party members and nonparty people.

Milewski at Steelworks Conference

LD291342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] At the Lenin steelworks in Nowa Huta a meeting took place of delegates to the 15th report-election conference of the factory party organization devoted to the discussion of the work by this enterprises' party organization, the biggest in the country. The discussion concentrated on the achievement and realization of resolutions of the ninth extraordinary party congress. Miroslaw Milewski, who participated in the conference, replying to doubts submitted during the discussion, said that there can be no return to the situation prior to 13 December last year and prior to August 1980.

PROFESSOR VIEWS ERRORS IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM290953 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Apr 82 pp 4-5

["Extracts" from a report submitted by Prof Tadeusz Jarowszewski at a recent PZPR national theoretical conference: "Worker Party-Working Class"]

[Text] Unlike previous socioeconomic movements, socialism does not develop unaided but requires conscious and organized action and conscious commitment on the part of the working class and its allies among the other classes and strata of the working people in support of the building of the new system. This commitment will be the more effective the more strongly it is based on the scientific knowledge of the laws governing social life and the class struggle, on reliable political information and on familiarity with the party's program and the tasks which the party sets for itself at a particular time.

Party and Class -- Premises for Dialogue

Therefore, a continual dialogue between the worker party and its class and between the party and society is necessary. This dialogue presupposes that the party should continually listen to society's voice and take into account the objective needs, aims and desires of specific groups of the working people. However, it can in no way be reduced to mere listening. In this dialogue, the party cannot be only the "listening side" seeking to fulfill desires expressed in views of all kinds, including those expressed by backward sections of the working class. It must preserve its Marxist-Leninist identity, patiently and continually determine the attitudes of the working class, introduce class consciousness into the ranks of the working class and organize its activities in accordance with its real interests rather than interests either merely imagined or else those suggested by the class enemy....

So what is needed is not a one-way but a two-way movement of ideas and inspiration between the party and the community. What is needed is an honest and straightforward dialogue during which the party would both patiently listen to, and learn from, the masses and determine those masses' attitude on the basis of scientific Marxist knowledge, as well as organizing their activities and telling them frankly and manfully about difficult or even unpopular matters. This means that the party can neither uncritically accept common consciousness and "slowly follow in the wake of the masses" nor, on the contrary, commit the sin of avant-gardism and sectarianism, detach itself from the masses and outpace them or artificially and forcibly impose its viewpoint on them at a time when they are not ready to accept and implement the party's viewpoint because of their many practical experiences....

In Poland, the problem of introducing consciousness by the party into the ranks of its own class is especially urgent because most of the members of the Polish working class have become workers only recently and, being of peasant origin, not only have not gone through the hard school of class struggle in a capitalist society but have not learned about these matters at home. On the contrary, they have learned about the hierarchy of values and acquired many habits and ideals typical of small producers.

Furthermore, the party has not done any effective ideological and educational work among the community for many years. So, young, second generation workers have had no opportunity to familiarize themselves more closely with communist ideology and Marxist-Leninist principles. Even though they often have quite high vocational qualifications and considerable general knowledge and accept such socialist aims as justice, equality and the working people's participation in resolving public problems, the members of that generation know very little about the mechanisms of the class struggle, the forms of confrontation between the capitalist world and the socialist world and the correct way to build socialism. This is why that generation so easily succumbs to demagoguery of various kinds which utilize such abstractly formulated and essentially socialist slogans as equality, social justice, economic democracy, self-management and so forth in its fight against real socialism. This is why it so easily succumbs to the illusion that the social objectives of socialism could be achieved more easily and effectively through such capitalist means as group private ownership and decentralized economy which would regulate itself solely by means of the market and the free play of political forces.

Two fundamental mistakes in our policy have had negative consequences in this sphere. The first of these mistakes was inconsistency between deeds and words and conflict between party ideology and a daily practice which was far removed from it. This mistake has frequently been mentioned in party publications. It has led to rebellion, many breakdowns or loss of faith in the meaning of the socialist ideal. However, it has also led to a paradoxical situation in which various, essentially antisocialist, ideologies have been able to take over and "adopt" ideals of justice and contrast them with real socialism. Finally, it has led to the illusion that socialist objectives can be achieved through nonsocialist means.

And the second mistake, which was no less important even though we have paid less attention to it, is the fact that over a period of more than 20 years we have failed to spread to the community the knowledge about the principles of historical materialism and the spheres and forms of class struggle. As a result, socialist ideals have been treated in an abstract manner and separately from concrete issues, such as the class struggle and the complex contradictions of socialist building, that is, merely as a moral obligation. And this is why the community has so often been unable to clearly distinguish between the genuine supporters of freedom, justice, democracy and socialist renewal and people and groups who have used these slogans merely as a weapon and in a demagogic manner. It has been unable to distinguish between the genuine and the false champions of the interests of the working people who have, in fact, sought to restore a capitalist order in Poland.

The above-mentioned mistakes in the ideological education of young people born in socialist Poland have frequently been a consequence of an understandable desire to avoid referring to questions already known (to us) and to focus our attention not on the ABC's of Marxism and on socialist ideology but on current problems which, in fact, require understanding and solutions. We have overlooked the fact that every generation must learn Marxism from the beginning, from the ABC, in order to later be able to apply it creatively to the solution of current problems.

Pathless Tracts of Pragmatism

The above-mentioned mistakes were also a result of the pragmatism which held sway at that time, as well as of technocratic illusions, of the adoption of the Western consumerist model and way of life and of a trend to deprive economics, as well as political life, education and culture of their ideological content.

How often have we also neglected communal facilities (communal transport and utilities, the health service, socialist organization of recreation and leisure, mass sport and tourism, forms of participation in cultural activities, education and so forth) in favor of individual facilities. How often have we not only tolerated but even created forms of social inequality unsupported by the socialist principle of "to each according to his work." What developed side by side with various dachas, envelopes [kopertowki -- exact meaning unknown, perhaps reference to unofficial payments], agencies and Poland's economic and cultural "opening" to the West were neobourgeois ideals and life concepts, petty bourgeois individualism and a get-rich-quick attitude, cosmopolitan and nationalist attitudes and all sorts of social-democratic, clerical or even fascist-like ideologies.

The fact that we proclaimed in the sixties the slogan that "The Economic Front Is the Main Front in the Building of Socialism" (which often really meant not the "main" but the only one), while forgetting the Leninist principle that ideology and politics take precedence over economics, has borne fruit. And in the seventies ideological education was reduced to "economic education" which was, furthermore, understood as a "propaganda of success...." Political education which was limited to the shaping of uncritical state-building attitudes as well as ideological education were neglected while new credits were paid for with ideological concessions and tolerance for hostile political groups which pursued almost openly their political and propaganda activities.

This situation led to the appearance of a painful ideological gap between generations, only the oldest party activists and the so-called Polish youth union generation were familiar with communist ideology and the theoretical and methodological principles of dialectical and historical materialism. Younger party members -- not to mention the broad circles of society -- were practically unable to familiarize themselves with Marxism, the party's theoretical bases, scientific socialism, the materialistic outlook on life and communist morality. So it is indispensable to systematically reeducate the party ideologically and to reform the system of party education and self-education as well as the party's ideological and educational work....

The assertion that the so-called moral and political unity of the Polish people had nearly been achieved and presenting it in terms of class solidarism were the fundamental shortcomings of the ideological education of the seventies. As a result differences between the interests of specific classes and strata within Polish society became blurred, their expression within the framework of the political system of socialist democracy was obstructed, no attention was paid to the class enemy and ideological discussions and differences were hushed up in the name of social peace....In practice this was tantamount to the adoption of a course leading toward a reduction in the importance of ideology, a search for ideological compromises with the adversary, a curtailment of the activities of the ideological front and the implementation, especially in the educational and cultural spheres, of a policy aimed at winning over and "domesticating" the opposition by, in fact, favoring it. The disastrous consequences of that policy could be observed in 1980-1981. Slogans extolling "moral and political unity" were followed by various other slogans such as "curing through sleep," protecting the cohesion of scientific circles and so forth. All this not only hindered the struggle for Marxist supremacy in those spheres but indeed limited opportunities for action by Marxist circles.

Dialogue, Cooperation and Ideological Confrontation

While accepting that the Leninist principle that communists cannot build socialism uaided and that dialogue and cooperation among circles with a different outlook on life, with a view to leading Poland out of the economic crisis and ensuring for it the possibility of successful development is correct, we should not turn political compromises and cooperation into ideological compromises. The party can effectively lead the national renewal front and consolidate cooperation among Polish people with different outlooks on life in the political and economic spheres without blurring its ideological identity. Furthermore, it should propagate the communist ideology among the community continually and systematically. For dialogue and cooperation do not rule out ideological confrontation as long as they are pursued in a way and by means which do not affect unity on matters of fundamental importance for the life of a Polish nation engaged in building socialism.... ,

A union of all working people irrespective of their outlook on life and their attitude toward religion round such constructive tasks as leading Poland out of an economic and political crisis and gradually creating prerequisites for its further successful development is one of the party's main objectives. So the party does not divide -- from the political viewpoint -- the citizens into believers and nonbelievers but seeks appropriate areas for coexistence and cooperation between Marxist and Christians with a view to ensuring our country's revival.

The secular nature of the state and public institutions and a secular, democratic culture of coexistence and cooperation among citizens with different outlooks on life and people holding different religious beliefs is the first of those areas. It presupposes separation between the state and public institutions on the one hand and religious denominations on the other hand, complete liberty of conscience and outlook on life, mutual tolerance among citizens, recognition of the rights and dignity of people holding different beliefs and consolidation and enrichment of forms of cooperation among citizens holding different views on religion with a view to implementing national objectives....

Second, a secular culture thus understood, requires that what unites people in practical life be given priority over any differences in their outlooks on life.

In our efforts to achieve this kind of secular culture of coexistence and cooperation we will now find allies also in the Catholic circles which have been increasingly actively engaged in work aimed at developing in our country an atmosphere of tolerance and of enrichment of the culture of cooperation as well as of coexistence among people holding different outlooks on life. Therefore, we are now able to wage a struggle -- together with those Catholic circles -- against manifestations of intolerance, violations of the secular nature of state institutions and ostracism applied against nonbelievers or people holding different beliefs.

Third, cooperation between Marxists and Catholics and participation of groups of secular Catholics in our country's political life are subordinated to efforts aimed at consolidating the unity of action of all citizens irrespective of their outlook on life. These efforts are also served by dialogue and cooperation with a view to peace, victory of the ideals of social justice, humanization of mutual relations among people and development of a new material and spiritual culture consistent with the needs of modern man....

And finally, fourth, a consistent implementation by the party of the social objectives of socialism and of humanist principles as well as a further creative development of the ideology of the revolutionary worker movement are indispensable prerequisites for such cooperation and for further positive transformation in Christian circles. A consistent implementation of the socialist ideals, not ideological compromises, is, in fact, a precondition for both Poland's emergence from the crisis and an effective dialogue in which the party will always be a partner openly asserting its ideological identity. We wish to emphasize, therefore, that the current stage of the struggle for our society's socialist consciousness requires a development of ideological adherence to principles and creative ideological philosophical activities as well as flexibility in practical activities and openness in the face of the new political and social problems with which our nation has been confronted.

GALECKI ADDRESSES EIGHTH PZPR PLENUM 23 APR

AU291320 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 Apr 82 p 3

[Report on speech by Zygmunt Galecki, PZPR Central Committee member and deputy director of the local trade union organization in Warsaw-Praga South, at the 23 April session of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Excerpt] My view is that our successive crises were also caused by the changes in the concepts, principles and forms of the functioning of the economy -- changes that had been repeated every few years.

Such policy is the royal road to confusing society, because the average citizen finds himself at sea with the basic principles and aims of the socialist economy and the socialist state.

The initial questions we must answer specifically and positively as far as possible are: "What does socialist Poland mean? What kind of Poland is it? What are the marks of our fatherland's socialist character?

I think that the socialized means of production, the planned method of economic development, the domination of the social factor over the individual or group factors, the implementation of the principles of social justice and so on are the distinctive socialist features in the sphere of the economy. I do not deny the aspirations, which are human aspirations, to privateness and privacy and to one's own stabilized prosperity, but the truth that the individual serves society should be clearly stated.

The entire system of territorial self-government, employee self-management and self-governing social organizations must be subjected to the general social and nationwide interests.

The opportunity for implementing the principle of social justice does not stem from the resolve or desire of the individuals or the leading bodies, but from the setup of relations, economic relations above all. One manifestation of the superiority of socialism over capitalism is that in socialism the general change of economic principles and relations eliminates the basic sources of injustice. However, in our system there exist unattended areas in which injustice may take place precisely with regard to economic relations.

The point of contact between the socialized economy and the private economy, in which it is possible to make exessive profits, is one example thereof. However, this does not mean that private crafts and trade should develop under the vigilant eye of prosecutors. The margins for freedom and initiative should be very real, and the only demand should be that the private sector performs in accord with the social effort as a whole.

Determining the chief systemic assumptions and working out the basic solutions of economic policy, the party is not only the producer of concepts, but also the main guarantor of the correct implementation of this policy.

Standing control checks on economic activities are for the party an instrument to protect the interests of the workers class and to guarantee its best possible living conditions under given circumstances as well as the inviolability of ideological and social principles. This standing control does not mean that there should be more or less competent interference in the day-to-day running of the economy. Such interference by party organizations and levels is now ineffective and unwanted in Poland. What this standing control means is that whatever has been decided and whatever has been implemented must be controlled all the time.

We must clearly and briefly state what we want, why we want it, how we will accomplish it, who will accomplish it and what we intend to achieve.

National agreement in the economy boils down to the social acceptance of the program for economic measures to extricate us from our crisis. That agreement is a part of a more extensive agreement, which must be reached by those who love their fatherland, who have not been blinded by fetishism and the whisperings of the enemies and who see socialism in terms of the future and not of errors and distortions.

I would not be at peace with my conscience if I did not discuss the role the external world is playing in our difficulties. We all know the position of the Western countries, especially of the U.S. administration, and we can only criticize it. Against the background of that position the attitudes of the CEMA countries led by the Soviet Union are entirely different.

The reorientation of our economy and freeing it from the influence of the uncertain Western partners and from the chimerical political constellation of Western capital, in favor of the stable partnership and friendship of the CEMA countries is now becoming a fact. This is all the more advantageous since -- aside from economic guarantees -- it is consistent with our raison d'etat.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW TO JAPANESE PAPER 27 APR

AU291110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Report on interview given by President Nicolae Ceausescu on 27 April in Bucharest for MAINICHI SHIMBUN of Japan]

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Asked to outline Romania's stand on the accentuation of the arms race and on the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated in his interview:

As is known, the arms race has taken on most alarming proportions. The expenditures on arming have gone beyond the 500 billion dollar mark, and their continued increase is estimated for the coming years.

Huge stockpiles of weapons, nuclear in particular, have thus been amassed, that can destroy the whole mankind several times. It is therefore a vital necessity to halt the arms race, and pass to disarmament, nuclear above all.

The special session of the United Nations on disarmament due next June should be an opportunity to work out concrete measures on disarmament.

Romania considers it necessary that the growth of the military expenditures should be frozen at the level of this year and their gradual reduction should start, by at least 10-15 percent by 1985. At the same time, it would be necessary that new nuclear tests be stopped and given up, also passing, based on a programme and accord among the countries in all parts of the world, to the balanced reduction of the weapons, nuclear first of all, under international control.

At the same time, a train of measures are necessary for halting the military maneuvers and demonstrations, for strengthening the confidence, so as to pass to abolishing the military blocs, first of all the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Treaty.

In this respect, we consider that all states of the world, irrespective of size or social system, should intensify their efforts and actively participate in halting the arms race, achieving a policy of peace, of national independence.

The next questions referred to Romania's fundamental orientations as concerns the relations between the East and the West in conditions in which a deterioration is being registered of the international relations, just as a return to the cold war.

True, Nicolae Ceausescu said, in the '70s concrete steps were made toward a policy of detente but, unfortunately, by the end of the interval and the beginning of the '80s, a most serious tension has come about in international life, consequent to the policy of maintenance of the spheres of influence, of redivision of some regions of the world into new zones of influence and also consequent to the accentuation of some actions of force and threat with force in international life.

I must say it that we are in a period of great changes in the international balance of forces, of a new balance coming into being among various states and groups of states. Therefore, till this new balance on a new basis is established, we may still expect clashes, a host of new moments of tension in international life.

In this situation, it is necessary that everything possible be done for the settlement of all inter-state disputed issues only by negotiations, so as to definitely renounce the military way, the use of force and the threat with force.

In this context, Romania works for the development of the relations with all states of the world, irrespective of social system, considering that these relations should be grounded on the principles of full equality of rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage, as well as on observance of every people's right to free development, as it wishes, with no outside immixture.

Asked to comment on the recent visits of China and to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and refer to the prospect of improving the Soviet-Chinese relations, president Nicolae Ceausescu said: The visits paid to China and the DPR of Korea fits in Romania's international activity of developing the relations with all the states of the world, but particularly with socialist countries.

I must mention that we reached good understandings in both countries, on the further development of the relations between Romania and the respective countries.

Likewise, we discussed at length current questions of the international life and we drew common conclusions on the intensification of the efforts for a policy of detente, peace and people's national independence.

It is wellknown that the People's Republic of China plays an ever growing role in international life, that the relations between the Soviet Union and the People's China are of special importance for the policy of detente and peace in the world.

Romania has always declared firmly for the surmounting of the current disagreements, for the normalization of the relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

Our impression of the visit is that there are possibilities of following that course and that it is in the interest -- of both the respective countries and the policy of detente and peace, in general -- that everything should be done for the beginning of negotiations and for the normalization of the relations between the two states. We are confident that this shall be done.

Answering a question referring to the origins of Romania's independent foreign policy and its main coordinates, the Romanian president said: In her foreign policy, Romania started and starts unflinchingly from the necessity to have relations of active collaboration with all the states of the world, regardless of social system. We have considered that in the current international situation, when there are and there shall continue to exist in the world states with different social systems, the only reasonable policy is that of peaceful coexistence among those states, setting out from the observance of each people's right to choose by itself the social system it wants, from the principles of equality, observance of independence and noninterference in home affairs.

We are firmly convinced that only in conditions of a durable peace, of an active collaboration among all the states of the world, can each people's socioeconomic progress be ensured, can international peace and collaboration be ensured.

Asked to express his opinion on the ways and means out of the current world economic crisis and to assess the current stage and the prospects of Romania's economic relations with the Western countries, the Romanian head of state said:

Indeed, we live through a period of strong manifestation of the world economic crisis, which has practically encompassed all the states of the world, but it must be mentioned that it most deeply afflicts the developing countries. The causes of the crisis are multifarious. Among them, there must be mentioned the steep rise in oil prices, but also the general economic policy of the developed countries, which has not taken into consideration the interests of much of the world population -- I mean the developing countries. Likewise, the policy of high interest rates has considerably contributed to the accentuation and prolongation of the economic crisis.

In order to surmount the crisis resolute actions are necessary from all the states of the world, so as to resume the economic activity at a world level.

This requires a realistic approach to the developing countries problems, setting out from the need for efficient help to the economic and social development of these countries, from the achievement of a new international economic order.

At the same time, firm measures are necessary to be adopted for reducing the interest rates at the levels prior to 1978 in view of turning credits into a means for carrying out economic activity.

As concerns Romania's relations with the Western countries, they have witnessed an important development as a whole in previous years. At present they are -- I might say -- somehow stagnant. No doubt this is also a direct result of the world economic situation.

Romania, wishing to continue the programme for the economic and social development of the country, aims to develop further her relations with other states, therefore with the developed capitalist countries as well. Yet, naturally only provided that they are grounded on equality and mutual advantage.

We are concerned with and we wish to ensure in the future a better and better balance in the trade relations, in the balance of payments, and that is why we lay special stress on a real balance in the foreign trade, in the exchange of goods, in the economic exchanges with other states, with the developed countries, too.

Asked to assess the current stage of the Romanian-Japanese relations and the objectives to be considered for their amplification and expansion, President Ceausescu said:

The relations between Romania and Japan have witnessed a powerful development, and the visit I paid in 1975 to Japan, as well as the Romanian visit of the Crown Prince have played an important part in the expansion of the collaboration between the two countries.

We have achieved several cooperation ventures that yielded positive results and helped this powerful development of the relations between our countries.

All these have proved, in the case of the relations between Romania and Japan as well as in the case of the relations with other states, that differences in point of social system are not an obstacle, that on the contrary, if action is taken by both sides in the spirit of equality and mutual respect there may be ensured the conditions needed by collaboration and cooperation in production, in good results.

At present the fact can be said that a moment of stagnation is manifest in the relations between Romania and Japan. No doubt this is both a result of the situation existing in the world economy and of the fact that an imbalance has emerged in the trade exchanges, particularly because Japan has reduced considerably its imports from Romania.

Romania aims at further developing her national economy, and in the framework, there are true possibilities for further achieving wide trade exchanges between the two countries. Yet a balance of exchange must necessarily be achieved, so that Romania may sell more products to Japan in order to be able to ensure the payment for the imports she wishes to make, and of course, to pay back the credits resulted from the imbalance in the trade balance in previous years.

In the relations with Japan, just as in the relations with other countries, we wish to strike an even balance, both in point of trade and of payments.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CPCZ SECRETARY BILAK

AU291833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania received on April 29, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, who paid a visit of friendship to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, took part in the interview.

The interview occasioned an exchange of warm salutes between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak.

During the interview, extensive information was given on the activity and concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and views were exchanged on the current and future evolution of the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations. Both sides highlighted with satisfaction the relations of fruitful collaboration between the two parties and expressed their wish to take further action for their continuous development and strenghtening, so as to contribute to the deepening and expansion of the many-sided collaboration between the two peoples and countries, in keeping with the orientations and understandings covenanted during summit meetings, which have laid solid foundations to the Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship and cooperation.

During the talk, they also approached important aspects of the international political life and of the communist and working-class movement, stressing that under the current circumstances it is necessary that all progressive forces, all peoples intensify their efforts for halting the international tension, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration and peace, of observance of national independence, for halting the arms race and passing to firm measures of disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmament, for halting the emplacement of new missiles in Europe and for the removal of the ones in place, for the political, negotiated settlement of the conflict situations between states, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order.

Special attention was paid to the European problems, with emphasis on the need for everything possible to be done for the Madrid meeting, when resumed, to proceed in a constructive spirit and end in positive results, for it to lead to the convening of a conference devoted to confidence and disarmament on the continent and ensure the follow-up of the process of building European security and cooperation started in Helsinki.

The exchange of views emphasized the need for developing the collaboration and solidarity among the communist, socialist, social-democratic parties, national liberation movements, among all revolutionary, progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for the settlement of the complex issues preoccupying mankind, for the establishment of a climate of security, understanding and broad cooperation in Europe, and the world over, for the attainment of the aspirations after peace, freedom, independence and progress of all nations.

The interview proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

UCY DELEGATION MEETS PREMIER, OTHERS IN TOKYO

AU291836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, 29 Apr (AGERPRES) -- The youth delegation led by Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], now on a visit to Japan, were received by Zenko Suzuki, prime minister, president of the Liberal-Democratic Party of that country.

The Japanese premier was conveyed a message from Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, as well as wishes of good health and prosperity to the Japanese people.

The Japanese prime minister thanked for the warm message addressed to him and requested that sincere wishes be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu in the highly responsible activity he is carrying on at head of the Romanian party and state, for scoring ever greater achievements in the country's economic and social development. The prime minister was highly appreciative of Nicolae Ceausescu's activity put in the service of the attainment of the people's ideals of peace, friendship and understanding.

Reference was made on the occasion to the good relations existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Liberal-Democratic Party, as well as between the Romanian and Japanese peoples, and the willingness was expressed that they should further develop on multiple planes.

The UCY delegation also had interviews with (Susum Nikaido), secretary-general of the Liberal-Democratic Party, and with (Mutsuki Kato), chairman of the National Organizing Committee of that party.

During the talks, it was agreed that broad possibilities existed for amplifying the relations of collaboration between the UCY and the Liberal-Democratic Youth of Japan. High appreciation was given to Romania's initiatives concerning the youth, their education in the spirit of mutual respect, and their ever more active participation in the attainment of the ideals of peace, collaboration and social progress.

AGACHI MEETS INDIRA GANDHI IN NEW DELHI

AU291950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Apr (AGERPRES) -- From instruction of President Nicolae Ceausescu a message was handed over to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and there were conveyed, in behalf of the Romanian head of state and of Elena Ceausescu, warm wishes of good health and personal happiness alongside wishes of peace and progress to the friendly Indian people.

Thanking cordially for the message received Prime Minister Indira Gandhi asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes of good health and personal happiness, and welfare and peace for the friendly Romanian people. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi mentioned she kept special memories from the Romanian visit by the end of last year, stressing that the talks conducted with the Romanian head of state and the decisions they made together have given a fresh impetus to the mutually advantageous collaboration between Romania and India. At the same time the Indian premier appreciated highly the contribution made on a world plane by Romania's president through his initiatives concerning the settlement of some of the most complex problems of the contemporary life, in the field of disarmament of setting in international peace and understanding.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call paid on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by Neculai Agachi, chairman for Romania in the Romanian-Indian Joint Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM ENDORSES NEW GOVERNMENT

Planinc, Others Speak

LD292108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- The SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium today endorsed the proposed composition of the new Federal Executive Council, which was explained by Milka Planinc, candidate for the office of president of the Federal Executive Council.

At the beginning of her speech Milka Planinc said that in accordance with the Constitution and the law on the foundations of the system of state administration, the Federal Executive Council consists of a president; members of the council elected in accordance with the principle of the equal representation of the republics and the appropriate representation of the autonomous provinces; and federal secretaries and chairmen of the federal committees, who are in charge of the federal organs of administration and in the course of whose election the national structure should be taken into account.

During consultations with the SFRY Presidency it was decided on the basis of an extensive analysis of the work of the Federal Executive Council not to make any major changes in the organization and method of work of the Federal Executive Council. According to the Constitution the council is responsible to the Assembly for its work. However, Milka Planinc went on, it was agreed to set up a commission which will propose any appropriate changes in 2 years' time. "It seems irrational to preoccupy both ourselves and cadres with a reorganization now when we have so many other problems and when no need appears for any major changes," Milka Planinc said.

The new Federal Executive Council faces complex tasks and has great responsibilities. It is taking over a "relay baton" which is neither easy to handle nor light, especially in view of the economic problems. We shall strive, in conjunction with the delegate assembly, to overcome these disruptions and the difficulties facing our country by strengthening self-management on the basis of the Constitution. This is no easy task, as there are ceaseless dilemmas between practical moves and the lasting need to eliminate the deeper disruptions, the deeper causes of the disruptions that have taken place in the country.

Milka Planinc added that the Federal Executive Council is not alone and cannot resolve problems all by itself. Congresses and conferences are in progress, some of them have already taken place and the 12th LCY Congress is ahead. "We are certain that the congress documents will also furnish fresh replies concerning practical solutions to individual questions facing us," Planinc added. There is also the experiences gained by the Federal Executive Council in its work so far and the experience of the SFRY Assembly. The work of the commission for stabilization, in which the Federal Executive Council, too, is active, is nearing completion. We see the tasks of the Federal Executive Council as interrelated with all the social factors, with the organs and organizations at the federal level. This include the Socialist Alliance as a front of all the organized socialist forces. We expect support and joint consultations both in policymaking and in action when practical measures are being implemented, Milka Planinc stressed.

In determining the composition of the Federal Executive Council, the point of departure was the constitutional principle of equal representation in the parity part of the Federal Executive Council, which consists of 14 members. With regard to the remaining part of the Federal Executive Council -- the federal secretaries and chairmen of the federal committees -- national composition was borne in mind as much as possible, Milka Planinc explained. The most responsible organs of the republics and provinces, which took part in the process of proposing the composition of the Federal Executive Council, fully agreed to compose a Federal Executive Council which will be able to carry out its tasks in a responsible manner.

Milka Planinc added that at the beginning, the republics and provinces had proposed a larger number of candidates, so that she was able to select a smaller number. On the whole, those proposed as candidates are well acquainted with the sociopolitical and economic systems and are cadres with the appropriate skills and extensive sociopolitical and technical experience. They mainly consist of economists, which is no mere coincidence in view of the Federal Executive Council's tasks. In the new Federal Executive Council there are not many "old" members. Planinc said that is an "involuntary course of action and not my intention." Only three members of the present Federal Executive Council remain in the new one.

The following were proposed for the parity part of the new Federal Executive Council, which has 14 members, 2 from each republic and 1 from each province:

Zvone Dragan, hitherto vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Dr Borislav Srebric, economist, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council; Dr Mijat Sukovic, lawyer, president of the Montenegrin Constitutional Court; Abdulah Mutapcic, economist, member of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Dr Nedeljko Manic, economist, vice chairman of the administrative board of the Sarajevo Amalgamated Bank; Dr Spasoje Medenica, director of the Federal Planning Institute; Dr Ivo Margan, physician, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Dr Rikard Stajner, economist, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Stojan Matkaliev, already a member of the Federal Executive Council; Boro Denkov, lawyer, secretary of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium; Janko Smole, economist, chairman of the administrative board of the Ljbuljana Amalgamated Bank; Zivorad Kovzcevic, graduate of the School of Journalism and Diplomacy, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; Dimitrije Tasic, economist, vice president of the Kosovo Executive Council; and Jon Srbovan, member of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy.

From among those in the parity part of the Federal Executive Council three were proposed as vice presidents instead of the usual six. They are: Zvone Dragan; Dr Borislav Srebric and Dr Mijat Sukovic. The work done by the three vice presidents will be so allocated that Dragan will devote himself to questions of development policy, Srebric to the current economic policy, and Sukovic to the socioeconomic system.

The second group of members of the Federal Executive Council consists of the secretaries and of the chairmen of the Federal Committee. The proposals to nominate Lazar Mojsov as candidate for the office of federal secretary for foreign affairs, Branko Mamula for the office of federal secretary for national defense, and Stane Dolanc as federal secretary for internal affairs, were endorsed earlier.

The following were proposed: Joze Florijancic, economist, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, for the office of federal secretary for finance; Dr Milenko Bojanic, lawyer, general director of Crvena Zastava [auto plant in Kragujevac], for the office of federal secretary for foreign trade; and Luka Reljic, economist, director of the Planning Institute of Bosnia-Hercegovina, for the office of federal secretary for the market and general economic affairs. Milka Planinc informed the Presidium that a change had to be made with respect of this last post. The original proposal, Milka Planinc said, which was made by Bosnia-Hercegovina and which I accepted, was that this work should be done by Comrade Stanko Tomic. In the meantime, he was taken ill and according to medical opinion his treatment is likely to last at least a year. Bosnis-Hercegovina then suggested the above change be made, which I accepted.

Borislav Krajina, lawyer, president of the Supreme Court of Bosina-Hercegovina, was proposed for the office of federal secretary for justice and organization of federal administration; and Mitko Calovski, graduate of the School of Journalism and Diplomacy, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, was proposed for the office of federal secretary for information.

Moreover, Rade Pavlovic, graduate in electrical engineering, director of the Croatian Power Generation Community, was proposed for the office of chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Dr Milorad Stanojevic, agronomist, vice president of the Montenegrin Executive Council, was proposed for the office of chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture; Nazmi Mustafa, economist, president of the Podujevo Municipal Assembly, for the office of chairman of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications; Dr Djordue Jakovljevic, physician, vice president of the Vojvodina Executive Council, for the office of chairman of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Protection; Dragomir Nikolic, graduate of the Higher Party School, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, for the office of chairman of the Federal Committee for Questions of Veterans and War Disabled; and Janko Cesnik, lawyer, deputy chairman of the Federal Committee for Legislation, for the office of chairman of the Federal Committee for Legislation.

In this second group consisting of federal secretaries and chairmen of the federal committees, almost complete equality of representation of the republics and provinces was achieved. The exception is Janko Cesnik from Slovenia. Owing to the absence of suitable candidates for this highly expert appointment, the proposal was accepted, with Montenegro's agreement, that Cesnik should continue to do this work for at least 2 more years until a replacement is found. Consequently Montenegro has one candidate less for the Federal Executive Council, Milka Planinc said.

After Milka Planinc's explanatory speech, Zora Tomic, member of the SWAPY Federal Conference Presidium, had a question to ask which, she said, "is not addressed so much to Milka Planinc as president-designate of the Federal Executive Council, as the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium and its Coordination Committee for Cadre Questions and the republican and provincial SAWP conferences." Zora Tomic asked how it could happen that there should be a repetition of the situation of 4 years ago when it was found that there were no women among the members of the Federal Executive Council. How could it be that none was proposed by the most responsible people of the republics and provinces? Zora Tomic went on to stress that she deeply appreciated the fact that Milka Planinc has been entrusted with so responsible a function in society in these difficult times but added that by doing so, society as a whole "did not repay its debt to women."

At the session it was stated in connection with this question that even in the most broadly-based proposals for the nomination of the members of the Federal Executive Council there are no women, except in one single case. However, she cannot be appointed when the final choice is made.

The session then considered topical questions of the struggle for peace, disarmament and security and the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in this connection. The introductory speech on this was made by Aleksandr Bakocevic, president of the Yugoslav League for Peace and member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. He said that when we find ourselves facing a deep crisis in the system of international relations and an exacerbated international climate it is necessary to step up the activity of our country's state, political and social subjects in order to make the greatest possible contribution to the efforts to halt the arms race and start the process of disarmament.

Speaking about the present situation in the world, which is characterized by a deep socioeconomic crisis, Bakocevic said that we face the revival of the tendencies to broaden the division of the world into blocs, which is accompanied by pressures on individual nonaligned countries and the Nonaligned Movement. Under pressure from nonaligned countries and world public opinion, the great powers are beginning to have talks, but at the same time continue the arms race. In view of this state of affairs, Bakocevic said Yugoslavia, together with other nonaligned countries, resolutely strives for a halt in the arms race and rejects the bloc concept of peace, which is based on the balance of fear and on the increasingly dangerous armament level of the great powers and the blocs.

After stressing that the efforts made so far to overcome this complex crisis situation have not yielded the desired results, Bakocevic said that the great powers and the blocs bear the responsibility for such a state of affairs. In this connection, he underlined the exceptional importance of the second special session on disarmament due to be held by the UN General Assembly in early June this year, which should make a powerful contribution to the efforts aimed at overcoming the present unfavorable situation, decide what future disarmament measures should be adopted and how international peace and security should be consolidated. Bakocevic said that the forthcoming summit of nonaligned countries is also a vital factor in the struggle for peace and disarmament and that nonaligned countries will strive there for greater effectiveness of multilateral talks on disarmament. At the forthcoming summit, nonaligned countries are expected to consolidate their uniform approach to strategy and to the most important topical questions of disarmament and international security and support the decisions of the special session of the UN General Assembly Aleksandr Bakocevic said.

After a short discussion, the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium adopted conclusions which say that the struggle for peace is inseparably linked with the struggle waged by nonaligned countries and all the peace-loving and democratic forces for the establishment of the new system of international relations, free from all use of force and wars, domination, hegemony, inequality and subjugation. The conclusions paid particular attention to the realization of the zones of peace, in other words denuclearized zones in Europe, in northern Europe, in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean.

At its session today the Presidium passed a decision to set up an organizational committee for the preparation and holding of the commemorative meeting marking the 90th anniversary of birth of Josip Broz Tito, due to be held in Belgrade on 25 May.

Profile of Officials

LD291450 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 29 Apr 82

[By TANJUG editor Branko Savic]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, 57, one of the most prominent woman-politicians in Yugoslavia and up to now Central Committee president of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia, was today given the political support for forming the new Yugoslav Government. With the unanimous political decision of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, the highest organ of the millions-strong Yugoslav social-political organization, Milka Planinc has been given the "green light" to propose on May 15 to the newly-elected delegates of the Assembly of Yugoslavia members of the new Federal Government and her programme. The Federal Executive Council, that is, the Federal Government, which will for the first time in the country's history be headed by a woman, will have a total of twenty-eight members.

Milka Planinc was, after the proposals of all Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces were adjusted, proposed as the sixth premier-elect by the Presidency of Yugoslavia. The Presidency of Yugoslavia, as the collective head of state, also proposed Lazar Mojsov, (League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency member), for federal secretary for foreign affairs; Stane Dolanc (LCY Central Committee Presidency member for federal secretary for internal affairs; and Admiral Branko Mamula, (Yugoslav People's Army chief of General Staff), for federal secretary for national defense.

The new Federal Executive Council has the same number of members as the previous one and it has been formed on the basis of the well-established principles. Half of the new Federal Government members, fourteen to be exact, have been proposed on the basis of the system of parity, that is two from each Yugoslav constituent republic and one from each of the two autonomous provinces. The "parity members" of the Federal Government are without a portfolio. The other thirteen Federal Government members, heading the federal secretariats, are not elected on the basis of strict parity but premiers-elect do pay attention to an equal representation of all constituent parts of the Yugoslav federation.

The new Federal Government is made up of four members from, each, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Macedonia, three from Montenegro and two from each of the two provinces, Kosovo and Vojvodina. The average age of the new Federal Executive Council is 51, meaning that the new Yugoslav Federal Government is on the average 9 months younger than the Federal Republic of Germany Government and 1.7 years younger than the hitherto Italian Government. The youngest member of the new Yugoslav Federal Government is Mustafa Nazmi, 41, who will head the transportation department. His oldest colleagues, Lazar Mojsov (foreign affairs) and Dragomir Nikolic (veterans) are 62-years-old each. Close to one-third of the members of the new Yugoslav Government were born in 1930 or 1931 and one-third before 1925.

Premier-elect Milka Planinc participated in the national liberation struggle and has held various social-political posts. Since 1971, she has been Central Committee president of the League of Communists of Croatia. Beginning with the early seventies, Milka Planinc became particularly noted with her categoric stands against nationalist activity and she is, in general renown as an uncompromising combatant for Yugoslavia's fellowship.

Note is made in commentaries here that the new Yugoslav Government will face many difficulties which have grown acuter of late. The greatest challenge will doubtless be the programme of economic stabilization to be implemented in the conditions of markedly negative international economic trends. It is set out, however, that Milka Planinc will head an exceptionally able team possessing the two most important qualities, relatively young age and experience. Four members of the new Yugoslav Government have M.A., and three Ph.D. degrees.

JANZIC RETURNS FROM PARTY TALKS IN BULGARIA

LD292008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, returned to Belgrade from Sofia today. Janzic was in the People's Republic of Bulgaria on a working visit at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

BILATERAL COMMISSION VIEWS TRADE WITH POLAND

LD292050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1923 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- A plenary session of the joint Yugoslav-Polish Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation today positively assessed the two countries' cooperation in this domain. It was noted that bilateral economic cooperation is characterized by diversity, considerable volume and stability of commodity trade. The commission considers that there are objective possibilities for further promoting economic cooperation between the two countries. The joint commission further assessed that the structure of commodity trade is favourable to both sides. (?Exchange) within industrial cooperation amounts to 30 percent of the [words indistinct]. Under a protocol on commodity trade, Yugoslav-Polish trade this year is to reach 657 million dollars, or around 31.5 percent over last year. In the 1981-1985 period the total volume of commodity trade between the two countries is to amount to 3.6 billion dollars which will constitute an increase of 38.5 percent in comparison with the preceding five-year period.

PROBLEMS OF U.S. KRSKO NUCLEAR PLANT AIRED

AU292007 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] In our next item we will speak about experiments which are very expensive for the working people's income. Frequently, foreign firms install prototype machinery in our factories and then no one is responsible if no results are achieved. Here is a talk by Nikola Obrstarevic:

Some 30 years ago, a razor blade factory was built in the suburbs of Zemun. It was equipped, as it was said then, with the most modern machinery which would produce such razor blades which [word indistinct] could not produce.

However, it was soon demonstrated that the Swedish steel and everything else, as well as the great enthusiam of those employed in the factory, could not ensure razor blades of good qualtiy. Experts from faraway America arrived -- machinery came from that country -- and they began to work on the machinery, to practice on that machinery and to try to prove that everything was as it should have been, since the machinery that was installed in the razor blade factory was a prototype which should demonstrate all the advantages of the most modern technology. Since this practice took a long time, this most modern factory began to produce metal strips which are used by surveyors for measuring. Wage packets were fuller.

There are certainly more such examples of experimenting throughout Yugoslavia. Some of these cases have been forgotten while others are still being discussed. The most recent such case is our nuclear powerplant in Krsko. This plant operates at only 74 percent of its capacity. Representatives of Westinghouse keep promising that they will remove the shortcomings and that this first nuclear powerplant of ours will operate at full steam. They again offered a new technological solution. At one time, a steam generator of a newer type was installed in the nuclear powerplant which proved not to be the best. Representatives of Westinghouse are now offering another one even more modern, something that should again be tested in the Krsko nuclear powerplant. Representatives of Westinghouse will again begin to carry out repairs. They say that everything will be all right then. However, in the circles of our experts on nuclear powerplants it is said that everything might be all right only until the guarantee expires. However, what then?

The fact is that the Krsko nuclear powerplant will stop production for the third time within only a few months since it was formally commissioned. The question now arises: Are we not too ambitious when we allow prototypes of certain machinery and equipment to be installed in our factories so that foreign firms can practice on the patience of our working people and their income? True, two proverbs exist: It is all in knowing how, and man learns all his life.

MINIC ARTICLE ON NONALIGNMENT, POLAND, CSCE

LD291638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0928 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Novi Sad, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- When we think about or discuss European topics, our starting point is always the policy of nonalignment. This, among other things, is emphasized by Milo Minic in an article entitled "European topics 1982" published by DNEVNIK of Novi Sad in its May Day issue.

Proceeding from the policy of nonalignment, Minic recalls, Yugoslavia develops bilateral relations with all European countries on the same principles, regardless of the differences or similarities of social systems. He emphasized that we said long ago that we have only one foreign policy, the policy of nonalignment. Minic pointed out that the neutral and nonaligned countries had with great difficult ensured the continuation of the Madrid CSCE meeting in November, instead of its end in disaster, which would destroy everything achieved at the 1975 CSCE Helsinki summit.

Events in Poland and the introduction of martial law there had served as a pretext, cause and subject of one of the most severe confrontations between the superpowers and blocs in recent times. But apart from Poland, the arms race hangs threateningly over the Madrid CSCE meeting, particularly the race to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in the countries of the two blocs. Instead of disarmament, a strengthening of confidence-building measures, and a reduction of armed forces, an arms race has broken out such as the world has never known before, Minic emphasizes. He goes on to say that the shadow of rivalry between the superpowers and blocs hangs over Europe, and that nothing demonstrates this as dramatically as the Madrid meeting. If the situation is unchanged in November, if it is the same as it has been for a long time in Europe and the world, and unless the process of relaxation is revived, Minic specifies, there can be no increase in optimism and hopes for the success of the Madrid CSCE meeting in November.

The main issue of dispute between the superpowers and blocs is the question of the development of U.S. and Soviet military forces and those of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, with each side reproaching the other for violation of the balance. At many of their meetings decision have been adopted which speed up the arms race and increase arms spending, in particular since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the NATO decision to produce and install so-called Euromissiles in some European NATO member countries in 1983.

In this connection Minic mentions that nearly every decision to increase arms is accompanied by proposals and statements from both sides about readiness to negotiate on limiting arms and on disarmament. This bloc doctrine of a balance of forces, Minic writes, has been crushingly denied. This balance has never been static but has constantly been violated and established at a higher level of arms. This balance, in fact, has always been the starting point for a new arms race. It moves in an upward spiral, establishes itself at a higher level and is then violated by one superpower or the other. Then a new spiral, a new stage in the arms race, begins.

Minic concludes that this balance is not lasting, nor will it be, if the arms race continues and unless moves are made to open up the process of disarmament. The theory of a balance of forces, Minic emphasizes, is not our theory or a doctrine. Proceeding from the importance of the policy of nonalignment for the development of international relations generally, in our view the Nonaligned Movement, which has been active on the world scene for more than two decades, has played a role of the greatest significance in maintaining peace and the very fragile stability in Europe and the world. The Nonaligned Movement has successfully opposed the division of the whole world into two antagonistic military-political blocs and spheres of interest and influence of the big powers. The Nonaligned Movement closed off the path of the spread of the division of the world into blocs. In this connection, Minic expounds the fact that for 26 years not a single country has joined NATO or the Warsaw Pact right up until Spain's recent decision to join NATO. This is an historic truth about the role of the Nonaligned Movement in maintaining relative peace and stability in the world and in Europe.

The Nonaligned Movement today is one of the key factors of equilibrium -- so to speak -- in the world, to which we owe the peace we have today. Without the Nonaligned Movement many wars much broader than those local ones in the last 36 years would have broken out long ago.

As an example Minic states that Poland is one of the very important members of a bloc. The events in Poland, or the Polish crisis, demonstrate that Europe is divided. Many say and write in connection with this crisis that even today Europe is divided according to 1945 Yalta agreements between the big powers. But the Polish crisis demonstrates that Europe has remained whole, for it confirms that every crisis in the East or in Western Europe affects the whole of Europe, and brings all questions of relations and divisions, as can be seen back to Yalta, undermining relative stability, peace and security in Europe and blocking the process of relaxation and the spread, expansion and strengthening of cooperation and everyday links between European countries.

Quoting another example, the attitude of European countries to detente or to the problem of the relaxation of international tension in Europe and the world, Minic remarks that on the world and European scene today the forces of detente are in increasingly sharp conflict with the forces of sharpening and strengthening tension. Any serious analysis will demonstrate, Minic considers, that the forces of detente will hold sway in Western Europe. Similarly, however, any serious analysis will lead to the conclusion that Eastern Europe is also in favor of European security and cooperation. And without detente, these countries cannot develop without meeting enormous difficulties. In particular without detente they cannot begin more serious reforms of the economic and social system, even when the police of reform becomes the official policy in individual countries. Even events in Poland in 1980 and 1981 could not have taken place without detente in Europe, Bruno Kreisky rightly said recently, in Minic's view.

The misfortune is that Polish events developed as they did and led to the introduction of martial law in Poland. If the course of events had been different, the democratic processes of socialist renewal in Poland being sought by the Polish working class and the vast majority of the Polish people would have been a great contribution to relaxation, security and cooperation in Europe and enthusiasm for the process of socialism in the world. Pointing to economic interaction and cooperation between Eastern and Western countries, Minic notes that this demonstrates "the degree to which Europe is one territory, divided by the blocs, but they have not succeeded in dividing Europe into two parts separated by a 'Chinese wall.' It also demonstrates the degree to which the 1975 Helsinki Final Act expressed the fundamental lasting, vital interests of all the peoples and countries taking part in the CSCE, whether or not they belong to blocs.

"The correctness of the standpoints and policy which Yugoslavia has represented and represents at the CSCE and generally in connection with all vital European problems is demonstrated and confirmed, Minic emphasizes, since they proceed from the consistent implementation of its policy of nonalignment in relation to European relations and circumstances.

"Finally, it is clear that Western and Eastern Europe, despite differing interests arising out of their membership in different blocs and different social systems, in fact all have joint interests of vital significance that do not coincide in many important respects with the interests of the superpowers and their rivalry over spheres of interest and influence, in which Europe is for them one of the most important, if not the most important, region in their global strategy."

Many of these question, Milos Minic emphasizes, are also of the greatest interest to the Nonaligned Movement; not only European nonaligned and neutral countries, but all nonaligned countries.

UNCERTAINTY AIRED ON MINIC ASSEMBLY NOMINATION

Press Reports

AU291733 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 22 April on page 12 carries a 200-word report by M. Matovic on the joint session of all three chambers of the Cacak Communal Assembly, at which it was reported that no proper reply has as yet been received from the Serbian Republican SAWP Nomination Conference to Cacak's request for explanation why the nomination of Milos Minic as the commune's candidate for delegate to the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber has not been confirmed. The Communal Assembly decided to request that the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference explain what has happened with Minic's nomination, Matovic reports.

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 23 April on page five carries a 1,200-word report by A. Cubrilo-Kosovac on the 22 April session of the Presidium of Serbian Republican SAWP Conference at which, among other things, an explanation was given regarding the nomination of Milos Minic as candidate of the Kraljevo region, which includes Cacak Commune, for delegate to the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber. According to that explanation, Cubrilo-Kosovac reports, the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference had decided in good time that, in conformity with the election rules of the Federation of Trade Unions and the SAWP of Serbia, and the social accord on cadre policy in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, at least half of the delegates must be from delegations of the organizations of associated labor. It was subsequently agreed, on that basis, that the Kraljevo intercommunal regional community would nominate four candidates, including two from the basic organizations of associated labor. On 5 April the republican election commission published the list of all validly proposed candidates and submitted it to the Presidium of the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference. The list included eight candidates proposed by the Kraljevo region, including Milos Minic.

Following the review of the list, the Presidium requested all regions to "concretely declare themselves in favor of candidates for delegates to the SFRY Assembly Federal Changer" to make it possible to submit the names to the republican nomination conference. In conformity with this request, the Kraljevo Intercommunal SAWP Conference submitted a list of proposed candidates for delegates to the Federal Chamber which did not include the name of Milos Minic.

The republican nomination commission adopted the Kraljevo list of candidates and submitted it to the republican election commission, which adopted it by secret vote. On that occasion, none of the delegates from Kraljevo region and Cacak Commune raised any questions regarding the list. Therefore, the Presidium of the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference says, the republican conference is not responsible for removing the name of Milos Minic from the list of candidates, Cubrilo-Kosovac concludes his report.

Radio Report

AU281955 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] A joint session of the presidiums of the sociopolitical organizations of Cacak Commune has adopted an explanation stating that at the nomination meetings of six delegations in Cacak Commune, Milos Minic was proposed as delegate to the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. On the basis of these proposals, the nomination conference of the delegations in the commune, at its session on 29 March, adopted the proposal and submitted it to the regional election commission so that this commission should forward it to the republican election commission.

At its session on 5 April, the republican election commission made up and announced a list of 42 validly proposed candidates for the delegation to the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber from Serbia, among whom was also Comrade Milos Minic. According to the Socialist Alliance's rules, it is envisaged that the republican nomination conference, on the basis of the list of the validly proposed candidates, determines a draft list of candidates for the delegation to the Federal Chamber. Accordingly, the nomination of Milos Minic in the election procedure in Cacak Commune was carried out in time, and for this reason it can be concluded that no omissions in the nomination procedure were made in this commune.

SERBIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION HELD 28 APR

LD282254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- Instead of discussing only who is "for" and who "against" self-management, we must now ensure the material basis for its further development. This was stated during discussion of the current economic situation and the tasks of the League of Communists by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, in his introductory speech at today's session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee. The League of Communists, Stambolic stressed, must explain why, although we have a self-managing market economy in which organizations should base their activity on the law of value, we have practiced barter economy planning and exchange of a primitive type. Stressing that we must now find a place in the international division of labor at any cost and develop the production ability to acquire value on the world market in accordance with world market criteria, Stambolic noted that the solution lies in producing for export to the convertible areas.

In view of the broader consequences of the failure to implement the plans for economic consequences of the failure to implement the plans for economic relations with foreign countries, Stambolic stressed, we must press for the political and other responsibility of the leading officials of organizations that fail to implement their plans. This should apply to the entire structure of society. No one should be dealt with leniently. Stambolic noted that the organizations that fail to meet the obligations they have accepted within the framework of the plan and self-managing agreement cannot expect to acquire the right to import goods. In his speech Stambolic also referred to the readily available posibilities which should not be ignored in the interest of stabilization. If the spring sowing, he said, is as successful as that of autumn, and purchases are organized appropriately, we shall be able to reduce the import ofwheat, corn and sugar to the minimum.

After Ivan Stambolic's introductory speech, Dedi Hasimbegovic, Milica Vladic, Dragoslav Markovic, Zoran Sokolovic, Ilija Cuprdjija, Milos Minic, Vasa Neskovic and Dragan Mijajlovic took part in the discussion on the current economic situation and the tasks of the League of Communists.

After the results achieved over the last 2 years in striving to reduce the balance of payments deficit and the general, joint and investment consumption, Dragoslav Markovic said, one could say that in the League of Communists and in society we have won the battle for a new awareness of the fact that things cannot go on as before. The results are really great and significant, but they have not led to economic stability, to the complete attainment of the goals we have set ourselves. However, these results do show that both the economy and society possess the objective possibilities needed to attain the goals we have set ourselves and that we have at our disposal all the essential elements required to accomplish difficult tasks.

Milos Minic spoke in favor of carrying out a reorientation and of maintaining the economic and political position of the country by means of an exceptionally vigorous expansion of exports. In his view the League of Communists has not yet done enough to enable the man in the street to form and accept a complete picture of our objective situation and our difficulties. For years we produced 100 and spent 105 and now we are in a situation in which we must produce 100 and spend 95. This must also be reflected in personal incomes and in joint, general and investment consumption, Minic said. He added that this had not yet been understood and accepted. Adding that we all bear equal responsibility both for this situation and for finding a way out of this situation, Milos Minic expressed the conviction that it will be difficult to use political pressure to compel organizations of associated labor to strive for exports if exports will not enable them to earn incomes as high as those they can earn on the domestic market. Minic drew particular attention to the difficult conditions on the international market and to the increasingly pronounced isolationist tendency of the highly developed economies. Consequently, in his words, everyone should be involved in the effort to increase exports and the economy should be freed from taxes and from contributions both to the municipality and the republic. Minic also expressed his deep conviction that we are capable of overcoming these difficulties thanks, above all, to self-management. The factor of self-management can [word indistinct] this situation, but it is all the forces that should come to grips with difficulties -- not only the League of Communists but also the trade unions and other subjective forces.

The Serbian League of Communists Central Committee also considered the proposed list of possible candidates for the members of the future Central Committee today. In his introductory observations, Budimir Vukasinovic, member of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, noted that 1,138 candidates had been registered. The initial nominations came from the basic organizations and the municipal organs of the League of Communists. In the course of preparing the proposal the starting point was the view that the future Central Committee should have 145 members. Discussions held so far indicate that it is necessary to consider the possibility of a certain increase in the number of members of the Central Committee. Vukasinovic stressed that the next and more difficult part of the task is to reduce the number of proposed possible candidates.

During the ensuing discussion, Rada Dedijer proposed Zivan Vasiljevic as a member of the future Central Committee and also raised a question about Milos Minic being denied the nomination for the Federal Chamber [of the SFRY Assembly] and the question of his nomination as a candidate for membership in the LCY Central Committee. Sreten Djuric asked why the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee had proposed no candidates for membership in the future Serbian League of Communists Central Committee from the ranks of agricultural workers.

Vukoje Bulatovic, president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, and Budimir Vukasinovic, member of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, explained the situation concerning Comrade Milos Minic's nomination for the Federal Chamber, an extensive explanation of which has already been given in the Serbian SAWP. As for the nomination of Milos Minic for membership in the LCY Central Committee, Vukasinovic replied that such a proposal does exist, but no list of candidates for membership in the future LCY Central Committee had been prepared for today's session, but only for the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee.

The Central Committee adopted the proposed list of possible candidates for membership in the future Central Committee and thus concluded today's session.

KOSOVO BODIES CONTINUE TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Presidency on Security

LD292058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, at today's session chaired by Ali Sukrija, examined a proposal for a development program for the organs of internal affairs in the province to the year 1985. It also informed itself on the realization of its previously adopted conclusions concerning the strengthening of cadres and the material and technical equipping of this service. The Presidency is reported to have endorsed the proposed program for the medium-term development of the organs of internal affairs and decided to submit it to the competent organs of the province for examination and adoption. The presidency also endorsed the proposal of the Provincial Council for National Defense that a center should be established in Kosovo for the preparation of cadres for the needs of all-people's defense and social self-protection. It expressed the view that giving priority to this institution would be of great importance for the preparation of this kind of cadre in the province and further afield. Certain other questions were also examined at the session, and decisions were made on appeals for the pardoning of convicted people.

Executive Council on Economy

AU291955 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Apr 21

[Text] At today's meeting chaired by Vice President Enver Redzepi, the Kosovo Assembly Executive Council examined data pertaining to the implementation of the project for developing the agriculture and foodstuffs industry in Kosovo. The World Bank is also involved in this project. The meeting took note of the fact that the projected plans are in keeping with the stabilization measures and [words indistinct]. It is expected that the processing capacities will be constructed through combining labor and ass s of the republics and of the Province of Vojvodina. The Kosovo Assembly Executive Committee assessed that it is necessary to sign a self-managing agreement on the depositing of the required funds as soon as possible, so that construction can begin in due time.

The council also approved proposals setting out the wholesale and retail prices of the province's [words indistinct]. According to this proposal, the distribution organizations are obliged to set the prices of products and services in agreement with the production organizations and other associated labor organizations with which they are cooperating through self-managing agreements.

Commune Notes Slogans

AU291953 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] The Titova-Mitrovica LC Communal Committee today examined financial results for 1981 and for the first 3 months of this year. Industrial production suffered losses last year and the same occurred during the first 3 months of the current year, when the production increase tasks were not fulfilled and are below expectations. The conference noted that all labor organizations of the Trepca [mining combine], which constitute the main sector of industrial production, failed to fulfill the planned tasks, particularly in [words indistinct]. Proceeding from this situation, the communal committee stressed that all subjects should [words indistinct] to fulfill tasks and for a more proper attitude toward work.

The meeting also examined the political and security situation in the commune. It was stated that the security situation in the commune is now more favorable, but this must not lead to complacency [words indistinct] since the enemy is still operating in various forms such as writing slogans and so forth. The meeting also decided to set up 15 basic organizations of the League of Communists.

MORE ON DEVA REPORT TO KOSOVO LC CONFERENCE

AU291241 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Apr 82 p 2

[Unattributed report on the introductory report by Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, at the plenary session of the 13th Conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo in Pristina on 25 April; a TANJUG version of the speech appeared in the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT of 26 April, pages I2-I7]

[Excerpts] Continuing his report, Veli Deva spoke on the information media:

"In the period between the two conferences, the League of Communists failed to devote sufficient attention and attach sufficient importance to the information system and media as an important component part of the political system of socialist democracy. For this reason, in Kosovo we were confronted with closed information sources, an absence of wider information dissemination, a one-sided approach to information dissemination, many ideological problems in information media, an uncritical attitude toward the phenomena and tendencies of national romanticism, liberalism and nationalism and lapses into these positions. The nationalist wave seriously influenced the information media and damaged their reputation in society.

"We have gone through a year of persistent efforts by communists to consolidate the situation in the information media. Noticeable results have been achieved but there are still mang shortcomings. We have not yet succeeded in making the information media in Kosovo firm, resolute, sharp and uncompromising in the struggle against occurrences of nationalism, irredentism and chauvinism, primarily within their own nation.

"The information media outside the province," Deva further said, "also intensively concerned themselves with the events in Kosovo, the situation preceding them, the consequences of the hostile counterrevolutionary actions and the struggle of the League of Communists and all progressive forces to stabilize the political situation in Kosovo. And, as a whole, they considerably contributed to informing the Yugoslav public. But, in some articles and reports, there have been occurrences of a one-sided approach, sensationalism, simplified treatment and even misinformation. The action of the progressive forces in Kosovo and Yugoslavia is seriously harmed by those articles and reports which, in their subtitles, blame the entire Albanian nationality for everything that has happened and which do not encourage the progressive forces of the Albanian and other peoples and nationalities headed by the League of Communists in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary, nationlist and other hostile forces."

Speaking on international relations, Veli Deva especially discussed relations with neighboring Albania and said among other things:

The Eighth AWP Congress as well as everything else that has happened in Albania prior to and since the congress represents a culmination in the destruction of the foundations of Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation, Veli Deva further said. The Albanian leadership's policy, which is completely contrary to goodneighborly relations and other universally valid international principles, found its full expression in Enver Hoxha's report and the statements by many participants in the discussion at the congress as well as in statements made after the congress.

These statements lament the division of the Albanians by the state border; lament the history and culture of the Albanians in Kosovo; make accusations against the Yugoslav Communist Party or the LCY and its leadership; dispute the AVNOJ [the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] decisions and deny the constitutional order of Yugoslavia; falsify the historical origins of the federation and of the autonomous position of Kosovo and demand a reshaping of Yugoslavia; openly support the hostile counterrevolutionary activity of the Albanian nationlists and irredentists in Kosovo.

This last point represents open interference in our internal affairs, open support for a destabilization of the situation in Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia and a call to all those abroad who want such a destabilization. The Albanian statements also abuse the natural interest of the Albanian people in the life of the Albanians of Yugoslavia; identify the nationalist and irredentist demands of the hostile elements in Kosovo with the demands of all Albanians, which amounts to a denial of all the criteria of a class approach to the national aspirations of the Albanians and to provoking chauvinism in relation to the peoples of Yugoslavia and especially the Serbian people; and extend direct, instructional, espionage, intelligence and other assistance to the so-called Marxist-Leninst and other hostile organizations in Kosovo to organize their counterrevolutionary activity on the model of a fifth column.

Without "Chinese Walls"

The LCY and the SFRY have never questioned the ethnic affiliation of the Albanians, their national assertion, the issue of their cultural development and of their language and history or the issue of their equality. The LCY and SFRY have never made all these issues dependent on the relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, nor are they doing that now. These rights were won by Yugoslavia's Albanians together with other Yugoslav peoples and nationalities through our national liberation struggle and revolution, and they are guaranteed for them by the Constituion and the entire system of our socialist self-management. We have always emphasized -- and have also always acted accordingly -- that the state borders should not divide us and that they should not be a "chinese wall" in the relations between the parts of a nation and neighboring states. But contrary to this, the Albanian leadership's policy is aimed at making the state border an obstacle to all forms of cooperation. The responsibility for that, for a total division and for the severance of contacts must be borne by Enver Hoxha and the AWP leaderhship, for the entire period since 1948.

United Activity

The League of Communists of Kosovo is a part of the League of Communists of Serbia and and the unified LCY. It is responsible for the socialist self-managing development of and relations in the province, for actively participating in the formation and implementation of the policy of the LCY and the League of Communists of Serbia and for relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY. It is therefore the obligation and responsibility of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and its organs to develop the kind of relations with the Central Committee of the League of Communits of Serbia and the LCY Central Committee which make possible a unified activity in forming and implementing the LCY views and policy concerning the issues of interest for the socialist self-managing development and stability in Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia. It is on these foundations that the cooperation and mutual exchange of information and experience with the Central Committees of the League of Communists of other republics as well as with the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina must be developed.

MACEDONIA SELECTS NEW REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS

Executive Council

LD282240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Skopje, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- The new Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia is as follows:

President -- Dragoljub Stavrev
Vice presidents -- Stojan Andov, Tahir Kariu and Koco Tulevski
Secretary -- Tomislav Stefoski

Members of the Macedonian Republican Executive Council are:

Aleksandar Andonovski, Sreten Akimovski, Nikola Bakulevski, Milco Balevski, Ljubomir Varoslija, Rosto Galic, Anatoli Damjanovski, Kamenco Gjorgov, Elena Djurkovic, Durgut Edipovski, Tihomir Ilievski, Maj Gen Nikola Kastratovic, Ljubomir Korunovski, Ikmet Krivca, Andon Mojsov, Risto Petrovski, Najdenko Popovski, Kiro Popovski, Tomislav Simovski, Vera Terzieva-Trojacaned, and Hristo Hristomanov.

Republic secretaries:

for national defense -- Maj General Nikola Kastratovic
for internal affairs -- Ljubomir Varoslija
for justice -- Nikola Bakulevski
for finance -- Aleksandar Andonovski

Presidents of the republican committees:

for power production, industry and building industry -- Ljubomir Korunovski
for general economic affairs and market -- Durgut Edipovski
for agriculture, forestry and water supply -- Hristo Hristomanov
for economic relations with other countries, Sreten Akimovski
for transport and communications -- Risto Petrovski
for urbanism and environmental protection -- Dr Rosto Galic
for labor relations -- Andon Mojsov
for health and social policy -- Kamenco Gjorgov
for education and science -- Anatoli Damjanovski
for culture -- Milco Balevski
for international relations -- Tomislav Simovski
for information -- Tihomir Ilievski
for legislation and organization -- Vera Terzieva-Trojacanec

Najdenko Popovski is the new director of the Republican Institute for Social Planning.

Assembly, Presidency

LD282246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1925 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Skopje, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- The newly-elected delegates of the third mandate period today constituted the Assembly of the Socialst Republic of Macedonia and elected the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the president and vice presidents of the Executive Council of the Macedonian Assembly.

At today's constitutive session, Bosko Stankovski was elected president of Macedonia's representational delegate body. He is a prominent sociopolitical worker and member of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee. Meti Krliu, Kata Lahtova and Ramadan Mamut were elected vice presidents of the Macedonian Assembly. Ilija Cerepnalkoski was elected president of the Assembly's Chamber for Associated Labor; Vanco Bliznakovski, president of the Sociopolitical Chamber; and Servet Saliu, president of the Chamber of Municipalities. Dr Filip Lazarevski was elected secretary of the Macedonian Assembly.

Then the delegates elected by secret ballot the following members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia: Vanco Apostolski, Filip Brajkovski, Tomo Bukleski, Czemail Vejseli, Fahri Kaja, Blagoja Popov and Blagoja Taleski. After the election, the new Macedonian Presidency held its first session and elected Angel Cemerski as its President.

The delegates of the Macedonian Assembly then elected members of the delegation of the Macedonian Assembly at the SFRY Assembly's chamber of the republics and provinces: Metodi Antov, Dr Dusan Veljkovic, Dr Trajce Gruevski, Blagoja Georgievski, Aleksandar Icev, Ramila Mancevska, Negre Novakovshi, Predrag Petrovski, Hidzet Ramadani, Pavle Tasevski, Vasil Tudzarov and Asan Cerim.

ARMY LC ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE NAMES OFFICIALS

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[Report on lists of members of the new committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and of other organs elected at the seventh conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army in Belgrade on 26 April]

[Text] The following 58 members were elected to the new committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army:

Milan Acic, Dr Baskim Agoli, Slobodan Alagic, Jovanka Bajagic, Dragoljub Bocinov, Nikola Birin, Milan Bjelogrlic, Ilija Ceranic, Dane Cuic, Mico Cusic, Zorko Canadi, Franjo Cubela, Milan Daljevic, Dragan Damjanovski, Tomislav Dragutinovic, Velisav Dobrivojevic, Dragoslav Djordjevic, Desiku Selim, Dusan Gorecan, Danilo Golob, Jere Grubisic, Ivan Jurisic, Boris Jurkovic, Branko Jerkic, Aleksandar Janic, Ranko Jovovic, Gojko Krstic, Ismet Kulenovic, Nada Kodzopeljic, Veljko Kadijevic, Eugen Lebaric, Branislav Laslo, Zivorad Lazarevic, Slavko Levaja, Anton Lukezic, Slavko Maricevic, Lambe Mihajlovski, Nikola Mandaric, Viktorija Mihoci, Milorad Mutavdzic, Dr Drago Nikolic, Svetozar Oro, Dimitrije Popovic, Borivoje Petkov, Tomislav Perunicic, Andrija Raseta, Marko Stricevic, Zoran Stojkovic, Rade Susa, Stojan Spanovic, Petar Simic, Anton Tus, Muharem Tulek, Zarko Vujasinovic, Vladimir Vojvodic, Avgust Vrtar, Ivan Vukovic, Anton Zupancic and Dusan Zunic.

The following were elected members of the LCY Central Committee from the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army:

Dr Ramiz Abduli, Dane Cuic, Predrag Djuric, Petar Gracanin, Georgije Jovicic, Kemal Korajlic, Branko Mamula, Slavko Maricevic, Ilija Radakovic, Metodija Stefanovski, Aleksandar Spirkovski, Tihomir Vilovic, Bruno Vuletic and Anton Supancic.

Vujo Lukic was proposed for the LCY Statutory Commission.

The seventh conference also elected today 20 delegates from the Yugoslav People's Army for the 12th LCY Congress.

The following were elected members of the Control Commission of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army:

Mico Saulic, Aziz Huzejrovic, Sreto Ivanovic, Ivo Kovacevic, Dusan Kordic, Ilija Kupresak, Vlado Matecic, Kiro Nesovski, Franc Novak, Neda Ozegovic and Milanka Popov.

The following were elected members of the Statutory Commission of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army:

Ilija Perisic, Ante Alfirevic, Savo Bulatovic, Milos Vojinovic, Marijan Duka, Miroljub Dragicevic, Branko Gulan, Zelimir Kordik, Aleksandar Milosevic, Svetlana Rakocevic, Dragoljub Rankovic, Milan Stojanovic, Vojislav Susnjar, Jovan Supic, Mirko Todorovic, Nikola Uzelac, Vojislav Vasilevski, Novak Vucinic and Fuad Zekaj.

BRIEFS

NEW BELGRADE ASSEMBLY LEADERS -- Belgrade, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- The well-known architect, professor at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Belgrade and prominent social-political worker Bogdan Bogdanovic was today elected new president of the Assembly of the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade. The former president of the Assembly of Belgrade, Nporad Kovacevic, is a candidate for the membership of the new Yugoslav Government which is to be confirmed at a session of the Assembly of Yugoslavia on May 15. The new vice-president of the Assembly of Belgrade is Ratko Butulija, formerly secretary of the City Committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade. Raoje Stefanovic was re-elected president of the Executive Council of the City Assembly. At today's constitutive session the Assembly of Belgrade also elected three vice-presidents and 25 members of the Executive Council. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1812 GMT 29 Apr 82 LD]